

# The Jerusalem Star

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Amman, 2 — 8 August

## Jordan supports Soviet plan

By Star Staff Writer  
And Agency Dispatches

AMMAN — Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri said Wednesday recent Soviet proposals for resolving the Middle East crisis were "positive" and "realistic" in trying to find a just solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Al-Masri's comments came after a meeting with the visiting head of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Union's Foreign Ministry, Vladimir Polyakov, in Amman Wednesday.

Al-Masri also met with Polyakov upon arrival in Amman on Tuesday.

These proposals in their general frame, as an assistance to find a just solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict, said Al-Masri. He added that Jordan welcomed the constructive role by the Soviet Union in reaching a peaceful settlement for the Middle East crisis.

Polyakov, who is on the first leg of a Middle East tour that will take him to Lebanon and other Arab countries, is trying to lobby support for a Soviet proposal for convening an international conference to solve the Middle East crisis.

The Soviet Union on Sunday called for an international conference including the United States, the Soviet Union, Israel

and all Arab States bordering it. The Soviet proposals said the Palestine Liberation Organization also should be allowed to participate.

The proposal said participants in the conference should agree to proposals, including the return of lands captured by Israel since 1967, the creation of an independent Palestinian state and the return of Eastern Jerusalem to the Arabs.

Israel has called the conference idea a propaganda ploy by the Soviet Union.

A top aide to President Hosni Mubarak was quoted Wednesday as saying that an international peace conference to solve the Middle East crisis cannot be convened in the present time. Dr. Osama El-Baz from the president's political office was referring to the Soviet Union's call on Sunday for an international peace conference to solve the Middle East problem.

## King meets Soviet official

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein met Wednesday the head of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Mr Vladimir Polyakov, who is currently visiting Jordan.

The Soviet official explained to the King the recent Soviet proposals for peace in the Middle East through an international conference. Mr Polyakov stressed his country's support for a peaceful settlement in the region on the basis of an Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. He said his country believes in the participation of all parties concerned in the conflict including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

During his meeting with King Hussein, Mr Polyakov discussed mutual relations between Jordan and the Soviet Union and means of increasing co-operation between the two countries. The meeting was attended by Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Amman.

Mr Polyakov also met Mr Taher Al-Masri the Foreign Minister and will meet a number of Jordanian officials.

## Shamir, Peres speak of national unity while their parties continue to rally for support

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Labour Party leader Shimon Peres and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir met for the first time since Israel's elections 23 July for preliminary talks on forming a bipartisan national unity government.

The meeting took place in Jerusalem's landmark King David Hotel and came at the urging of President Chaim Herzog. He has about two weeks to select a prime minister-designate to form a new government.

The two leaders accompanied by nine officials from both parties met at a long table. Peres said that he was optimistic.

The idea of a bipartisan government met with scepticism by a number of well-known newspaper commentators and by Peres himself, who noted in a television interview Tuesday night that Labour and Likud failed to form a national unity government in the fall of 1983 because of differences.

Labour won 44 seats to Likud's 41 in general elections but neither party has been able to round up enough support in the small parties to win at least 61 seats in Israel's 120-member Knesset.

President Herzog began formal consultations with political parties about forming a new government. He conferred first with Labour and Likud party officials. Shimon Bar-Lev, secretary general of the Labour Party, told reporters after the meeting that in principle Peres did not rule out serving in a government headed by Likud. But he urged Herzog to choose Labour to form the next government because it won the most votes and seats in the election.

Donnie Milo, a senior Likud official, stated that Shamir had the support of parliament members and should be chosen as prime minister designate.

The majority of Knesset members support Mr. Shamir as the prime minister. But we believe that he will be the one who will lead a national unity government," Milo said.

Despite the president's initiative for a national unity government, both Labour



AIR FORCE Minister Ezer Weizman (centre), and Minister Without Portfolio Menachem Begin (right) meeting in 1968 with Labour Party founder David Ben-Gurion. Weizman and Begin were members of Israel's first and only national unity government under Levi Eshkol. Can Peres and Shamir join forces and launch a second national unity government?

and Likud continued to bid for the support of small parties and deep doubts were expressed by Israeli analysts about the feasibility of a unity government.

Columnist Roy Isaacowitz, writing in the English language daily Jerusalem Post, called a national unity government a mirage.

Elianeleth Rimait, former leader of Likud's liberal faction and a minister in Israel's only previous national unity government, said in an interview in the daily Maariv that a unity government "would have to freeze decisions on controversial issues for two or three years."

Al-Hamishmar, the daily newspaper of Labour's left-wing Mapam faction, wrote in an editorial that apparently what is being discussed, at least at this stage, is a tactical step in a response to the public's great confusion.



Life in Murka camp (Centrepage pages 16 & 17)

- Ambitious projects for Ajlaba ..... page 4
- A successful Jordan International Rally ..... page 6
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## Ali says canal is not mined

CAIRO (AP) — Shipping in the Suez Canal is completely safe, despite three recent explosions in the Suez Gulf which links the waterway to the Red Sea, Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Wednesday.

"There have been no explosions in the Suez Canal," Ali said. "The explosions that occurred were in the Suez Gulf area and not in the canal region."

He said the explosions last weekend did not cause any damage to three ships that were in the vicinity, and the Cairo government is carrying investigations.

Shipping in the Suez Canal is completely safe, Ali said, noting that an average of 150 ships transit the waterway daily without any mishaps.

Unnamed US Defence Department sources said Monday that three ships were damaged in the weekend explosions that could have been caused by mines.

Ali's denial followed similar rebuttals by Canal Authority Chairman Adel Ezzat, a cabinet spokesman and Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel-Majid.

All denials covered the canal only and its immediate southern and northern entrances and all acknowledged the explosions in the Gulf.

The Suez Canal was mined during the Arab-Israeli war of 1973 and was reopened in 1975.



Jordan International Rally Champions: Mohammed Bin Sulayem and Toyota Celica. See page 6.

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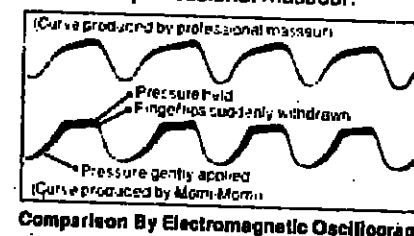
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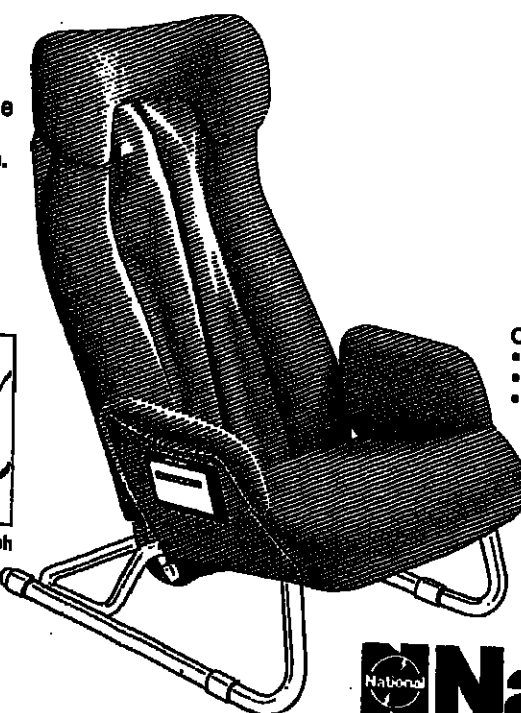
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## Chinese Bank officials end visit

AMMAN (Star) — A five-member delegation of the Bank of China headed by the Chairman, Mr. Boo Ming Wednesday ended a one-week visit to Jordan at the invitation of the Arab Bank Limited. The leader of the delegation told The Star that the visit was to reciprocate two visits made to China by the Director and Chairman of board of Arab Bank, Mr. Abdul Majeed Shoman in February 1979 and November 1983 respectively.

Other members of the delegation were the Vice President of the Bank Mr. Ling Zhi, the assistant manager Chao Yswei, Mr. Liyu Shent and Mrs. Cao Hong Yu. The main topic of discussion was on the possibilities of mutual future co-operation between the two banks. The delegation also met with His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan after which they toured some major Jordanian industrial sites.

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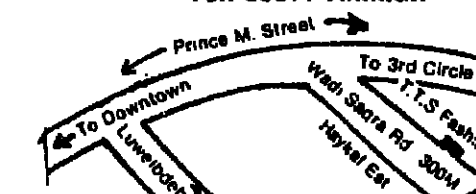
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## Special report:

# Bid to revitalise tourism, encourage industry

## Aqaba Region Authority devises ambitious line-up of projects

By Teresa Hunter  
Special to The Star

AMMAN — The new Aqaba Region Authority (ARA) set up six months ago as part of an experiment in the decentralisation of government, has devised an ambitious line-up of projects to revitalise tourism, encourage industry and develop the port over the next five years.

The blue-print of the five-year medium-term plan, to take Aqaba into the 1990s was officially endorsed at the authority's first meeting, presided over by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat, during his tour of South Jordan.

Tourism, transport and the better use of free zones are three crucial areas currently under discussion, according to the President of the authority Mr Mohammad Abu Nuwar. He predicted authorities like Aqaba, the first of its kind in the country, were paving the way for the future development of Jordan.

He said: "The authority signifies a new trend in the national development of Jordan that will later on lead to the reconsideration of all local agencies. It will result in less detailed work being conducted by the central government. We are in a better position to exploit the possibilities of the area."

### Umbrella body

The ARA which is responsible only to the prime minister sees its role as an umbrella body, researching, assessing and offering administrative assistance for all projects. On the tourism front the plan envisages a new holiday village for Jordanian family sea-side homes, a magnificent park and mini-Disneyland funfair and the cleaning of the beaches with the completion of a new sewerage system which will serve the town for the next 60 years.

Two major projects to move heavy lorries out of the town are the 38-kilometre back road from the port, and a huge trucking park ultimately capable of servicing 12,000 vehicles. The back road project should be open for tender in January 1985. The first phase of the trucking station at Queira, to be run by the Jordan Land Transport Management Company will cost \$24 million.

Mr Abu Nuwar said: "This is the only way we will save the town. The lorries thundering through to the port daily are destroying our roads as fast as we build them. We can never make the town really attractive while they continue."

A new approach to the development of tourism begins this month with the appointment of Consultants Dar Al Handash. A new holiday village is planned for the South Beach area, and a park, research station, youth camp and funfair will take root on the way to the airport north of the town. Dar Al Handash will act as general consultants on the holiday village project, the first

phase estimated at \$5.5 million, to build 15,000 chalets and bungalows on a 6 1/2 kilometre stretch of coast. They may later be asked to act on the park project.

### Holiday homes

Mr Abu Nuwar said the authority hopes to create a new tourist village to persuade Jordanian families to buy a holiday home here rather than in Greece or Italy. He explained that there will be four categories of bungalows, plus one or two club type ventures to be run jointly with foreign firms. The smallest type of bungalow will cost about \$27,000 with the largest three bed roomed villas, selling for about \$70,000. The contract with Dar Al Handash is worth about \$450,000. Work would begin on the magnificent Prince Hamzeh park project within six months. Local labour will be used to prepare the ground for the planting of 2,000 palm trees from Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Oman and Tunisia.

Tenders for the next stage of the project, including a sophisticated research station for desert and coastal trees, an international youth camp to cater for 1,000 people and an amusement park run on the lines of Disneyland, will be invited in the first quarter of next year.

It is hoped, Western financing and training will be forthcoming for the research station. The amusement park will be run as a



Aerial view of the Aqaba beach

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concession for the first eight to ten years, said Mr Abu Nuwar. The first phase of this project is estimated at \$14 million.

Removing pollution from Aqaba's glorious sandy beaches was seen as vital, and contractors Huhud Shand will complete a \$15 million sewerage system by the end of the year with consultants Howard Humphreys. "We always look for private investment to finance our plans. There is no shortage of money floating around the Arab world for such schemes at the moment," Mr Abu Nuwar said.

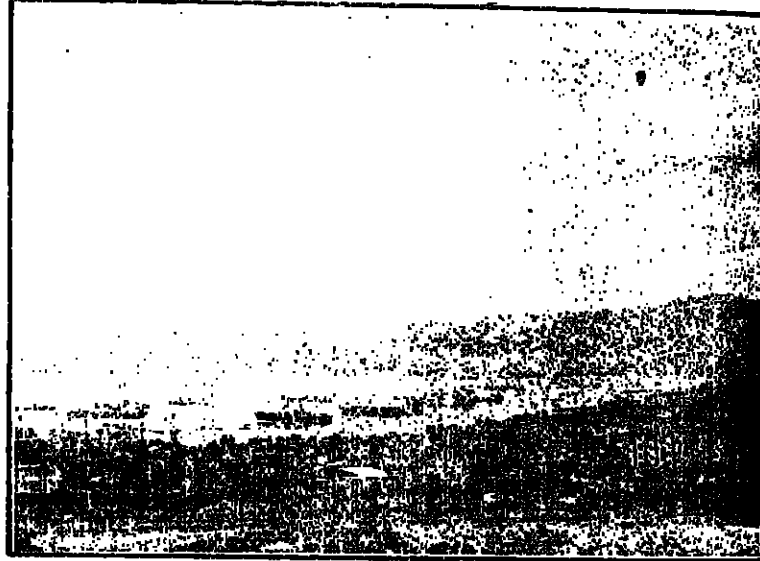
### Pollution

"Environmental matters have been very serious with the grave problem of immigrant workers, but as these projects improve the town and clean up the beaches I am confident we will persuade visitors to come here," he continued. He asked, "Why should a Jordanian family go all the way to Italy or Greece when they can have a holiday home here just a few hours drive from their home?"

The new five-year plan for Aqaba, beginning 1989, looks to the revitalising of the fishing industry and the establishment of a \$2 1/2 million Royal Yachting Club, increased water sports facilities and a complete renovation of the castle. "The fishing industry here is dead. We need to begin all over again to re-equip them for a modern fishing industry," Mr Abu Nuwar concluded.



A good road network links all parts of Aqaba



Construction works go on daily for more buildings in Aqaba

## IESC adviser in Amman

AMMAN (Star) — Dr. Jo M. Teague Jr., who retired as vice president, International Division and director of Glass Technology for Owens-Illinois, Inc., has been appointed director of operations in Jordan by the International Executive Service Corps (IESC).

IESC is a non-profit making organization of US businessmen dedicated to the transfer of business expertise and technology to developing countries through volunteer advisers who work with local enterprises on short-term advisory projects.

Dr. Teague will be responsible for identifying opportunities for IESC assistance and for co-ordinating the activities of volunteer advisers in Jordan.

Since it began operations 20 years ago, IESC has completed more than 9,000 successful projects in 77 developing countries around the world.

Dr. Teague first joined Owens-Illinois as an engineering trainee in 1940 and later served in a number of executive capacities including vice president and technical director, Glass Container Division, and as a corporate vice president and assistant director of research and development in Toledo, Ohio.

Born in Atlanta, Georgia, he was graduated from Georgia Technology with a BSc degree in ceramic engineering and later earned a MSc degree and Ph.D. degree in glass technology at Ohio State University. During World War II, Dr. Teague served with the US Army in the European Theatre. He continued in the Army Reserve and retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

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## Workshop on aerospace education ends

### Participants discuss the use of space research information in school curricula

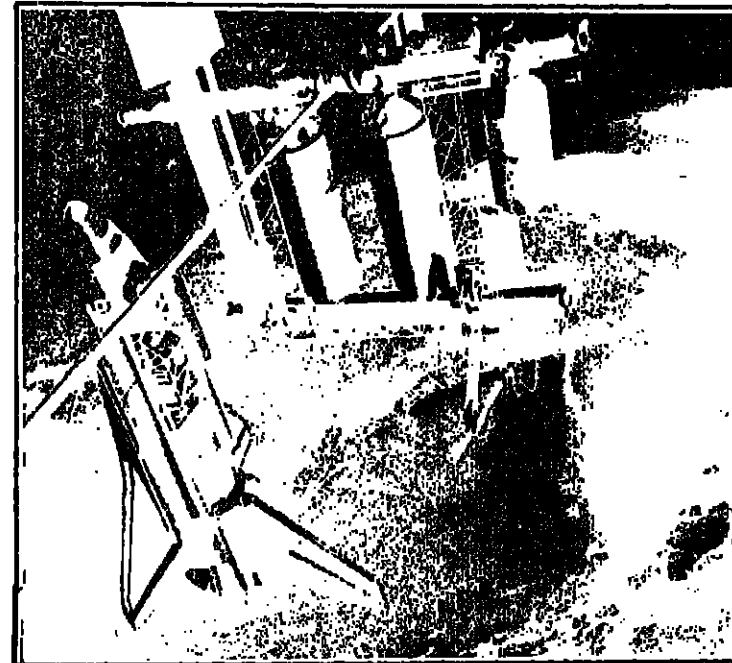
By Sawzan Musallam  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The 12-day International Aerospace Education Workshop sponsored jointly by the World Aerospace Education Organisation (WAEEO) and the University of Jordan ended in Amman on Wednesday.

Dr. Harry Herzer, aerospace education specialist and representative of the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) told The Star that the workshop provided the participants the opportunity to acquaint themselves with aerospace science and to share information about NASA's research results. He said NASA is a civilian research organization which aims at developing educational techniques in the field of space science for peaceful purposes.

Commenting on the aviation industry in the Middle East, Dr. Herzer said "it is a new experience but it is very important looking at it from the economic standpoint." The workshop, the NASA representative said also aimed at ways and means to improve science education. Experts and teachers of various scientific specialities from Egypt, Kuwait, Iraq and the United States attended the workshop. The teachers discussed ways of using space research information in school curricula especially in the teaching of chemistry, physics and biology.

On the second day of the workshop, an introduction to aerospace education along with a re-



Space exploration: Information to benefit education

view on aviation in the Arab world were discussed. Dr. Herzer spoke about the space shuttle and the reusable rocket. He also tackled the subject of "moon" and showed samples of its rocks. Dr. Herzer exhibited photographs of the Arab world and a landmass mosaic of Jordan and its interpretation. He also talked about classroom activities related to aeronautics and how results of aerospace research can be used in the classroom.

Other issues discussed during the last days of the workshop included, extraterrestrial mat-

erials, living space, space transportation and a curriculum seminar. The WAEEO will hold another conference in 1985 in Nairobi, Kenya.

Meanwhile, an Arab Space Education Organisation was established last week. The organization, based in Cairo, will hold seminars for the youth in different Arab countries, and will also Arabise books on aerospace education for the information of future generations. Pilot Ali Ziko, first undersecretary in Egypt's ministry of aviation is the president of the new organization. Burawi Amid from Tunisia is the vice president. Other executive members come from Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq and North Yemen.

## Majali lectures on Jordan's education in the United States

By Ibtisam J. Dababneh  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — "I have expressed the education experience in the University of Jordan which is unique to Western and Eastern countries," said Dr. Abdulsalam Majali president of the Jordan University on his return from an international education conference held recently at Maryland University in the United States. 100 lecturers from 30 different countries attended the conference which lasted four days.

Speaking to The Star in an interview Dr. Majali disclosed that during his stay in the US he delivered a number of lectures on leadership in the university and on improvement of the educational process. He also visited a number of Centres for Strategic Studies similar to the one in the University of Jordan and learned at first hand how these centres are run and organized. Dr. Majali also discussed ways of co-operation with these centres in the form of conferences, symposia and researches.

Dr. Majali said he visited a number of universities in the US including the Middle East Institute at Georgetown University where he gave a lecture on the Middle East problem and Jordan's view. He also went to the Illinois University in Chicago where he spoke on education in Jordan particularly in the field of medicine. Other places he visited were the John Hopkins University in Washington DC, and the Los Angeles Times newspaper.

The Centre for Strategic Studies is an academic research



Dr. Abdulsalam Majali

centre which was established at the Jordan University in 1983. It aims at, among other things, conducting researches into political, military, economic and social matters of concern to Jordan and the Arab world. In pursuance of its objectives, the centre contracts researches from within and outside the university. It also organizes workshops and training courses on topics of local, regional and international issues. It co-operates and co-ordinates with other centres and institutes of similar interests.

The Centre is financed from the University budget allocations, revenue accruing from research contracts and donations to the university. The administration of the centre is entrusted to a director who works in co-operation with a board of directors made up of people representing the private and public sectors in Jordan.

## This month South magazine looks at how the Gulf War has signalled a bonanza for arms dealers worldwide.

### Also in South this month

- Sri Lanka Jayawardene brings in the Israelis and angers the Muslims.
- Egypt: How Suez made it 91 in the South 500 and continues to be the main artery of Egypt's economy.
- Lebanon: As the warring factions go into retreat the struggle for unity goes on.
- OPEC: In spite of a downturn in oil prices better times may lie ahead.

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His Majesty King Hussein presides over the meeting of the Royal Commission.

## King meets members of Royal Commission

AMMAN (Star) — "We must always set a good example for others, and therefore we must re-examine our course of work and the administrative system into which we must breathe new life," His Majesty King Hussein told members of the new Royal Commission charged with reorganizing the civil service at the commission's first meeting at the Royal Court last week.

The need to reorganize the civil service system to make it cope with development of projects under implementation within Jordan's five year plan, was stressed by His Majesty in a message addressed to the Prime Minister Mr Ahmad 'Obaidat, on 25 July. The King called for the co-ordination of efforts on all levels so that "we can handle our affairs in a clear and open-minded manner". He said sound and equitable distribution and employment of manpower products are the best results and they deepen the sense of belonging to the country.

His Majesty expressed the hope that the commission will start work immediately. Present at the meeting were His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Chief of the Royal Court Mr Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Mr Adnan Abu Odeh, and the Prime Minister Mr Ahmad 'Obaidat who briefed the King on the work programme intended to be carried out by the commission. Members of the Commission are the Minister of Education Mr Hikmat Al Saket, Minister of Transport, Taher Hikmat, Minister of Labour Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, former cabinet member Khalil Al-Salem, the Director of the Civil Service Commission Mr Ali Khreis, Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, former cabinet member Mr Awni Al Masri, Dr Abdullah Zoubi and Dr Zaki Ghoshe.



## Sulayem emerges champion in Fourth Jordan International Rally

### Problems push Sa'id Al-Hajri to 3rd place

By Jihad Saqr  
Special to The Star

AMMAN — Mohammed Ben Sulayem and victory have made a remarkable couple in the fourth Jordan International Rally last weekend.

Behind the wheel of his Toyota Celica Turbo, the United Arab Emirates champion emerged on top of the rally table, when last year's champion Sa'id Al-Hajri of Qatar started an endless jour-

ney of problems just at the end of the first leg of the rally after leading in most special stages.

On the first day of the competition, only 13 cars out of the 29 which started the rally, managed to cover half the total distance of the rally which was 1200 Kms. 510 kilometres of the distance were in special stages.

The competitors followed the same route on the second day. Starting from the Amman Marriott Hotel, the competitors

managed to regroup in Petra before getting back to Amman at night.

Driving on the flat long stretched southern desert routes, the fast and powerful rally cars gained advantage hence their lead at the rally table.

The lead of Al-Hajri's Rothmans Porsche of 320 bhp was ended by the Celica Turbo when the Porsche turned upside-down in Al-Hufiera special stage.

Hajri however managed to continue after turning the Porsche back on the road with the help of his British navigator John Spiller. In the process he lost 3 minutes. Trying to reduce the time deficit between him and the new leader, Ben Sulayem, Al-Hajri had to face stiff opposition on the first day from Sulayem's Marlboro Toyota team-mate Michel Saleh of Kuwait who also managed to finish second with 1:14 minutes behind Sulayem.

Among those who fell out on the first day were Gulf Airway's Porsche driver Abbas Mosawi of Qatar who drove the 911 SCRS, George Haddad, the Jordanian favourite, and the Omani, Toni Georgio.

On the second day, the spectators of the special stages were excited by the keenly contested competition by the Gulf trio who



His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah raises the hands of Sulayem (left) and Michel Saleh (right) who came second.

Hassan Taleb (Toyota Celica Turbo) 4:50:12 mins.  
2. Michel Saleh — Tony Samia (Toyota Celica Turbo) 5:05:12 mins.

3. Sa'id Al-Hajri — John Spiller (Porsche 911 SCRS) 6:10:31 mins.

4. David Jepson — Raymond Millard (Toyota Corolla GT) 6:23:5 mins.

5. Vahan Thurizian — Iyoon Theofanos (Nissan 240 RS) 6:27:0 mins.

6. Tony Walker — Gordon McEnzie (Nissan 240 RS) 6:27:47 mins.

7. George Khayyat — Von Dins (Nissan 240 RS) 6:41:41 mins.

8. Mark Leonard — Handa Leonard (Toyota Corolla 1600 GT) 6:56:52 mins.

9. Tareq Al-Wazzam — Fayer Shihab (Nissan Skyline) 6:59:0 mins.

10. Haile Aguilar — Gonzalo Aguilar (Toyota Celica Rally) 7:23:52 mins.

11. Adb Al-Ilah Malhas — Ibrahim Ghola (Landrover) 8:81:43 mins.

12. Fitz Aguilar — Triesta Aguilar (Nissan 140) 9:08:59 mins.



Hajri, his co-driver John Spiller (inset) and their Rothmans Porsche.



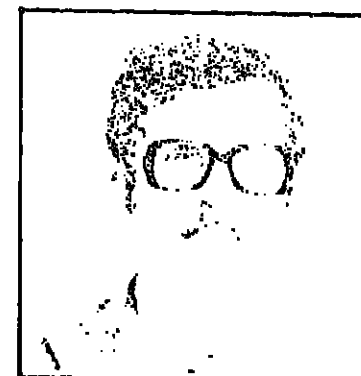
Rally cars undergo a thorough maintenance before the event.

## IDB hesitant to finance water & sewerage project

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) of Saudi Arabia told a Jordanian delegation representing the Water Authority that it would rather wait and postpone looking into Jordan's request for IDB's possible financing of parts of Russeifa and Zarka water and sewerage project.

The Jordanian delegation, which was headed by Dr Ghaleb Odat, head of Tenders Department at the Water Authority, returned to Amman on 27 July. Dr Odat said that IDB officials told them that the bank would rather wait until all other financiers sign their loan agreements with Jordan before they can decide on their own participation. "We feel that such position is a little disappointing," Dr Odat said. "Saudi Arabia is a Muslim and



Dr Odat

neighbouring country and we expected more co-operation and flexibility from their side so as to start work on this vital project."

He said that the delegation offered Saudi officials documents, reports and tenders related to the

project. In addition to this, they had answered all the technical and legal questions that the Saudi side had raised previously. "We assumed that an Islamic bank should pioneer and should not wait for other foreign bodies to declare their agreement effective so as to declare their own," Dr Odat said.

He said during their visit to Saudi Arabia they made contacts with their headquarters in Amman in order to get information on the approval of the German Development Bank (KfW) to join in the financing of the project. The German's answer is expected to be received this week, after which the authority will telefax the details to IDB. If all goes well IDB will join by mid August. (More details were published in The Star of 26 July)

## SSC acquires govt. share in Syrian-Jordanian Pension Fund and Jordan's universities participate in the venture

By Ibtisam Dababneh  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Social Security Corp. (SSC) has acquired the equity of the Central Bank in Jordan's smallest bank, the Syrian-Jordanian Bank, which is about to be completely re-arranged. The Star was told by a SSC source. The board of directors of both the Central Bank and SSC approved the deal this week.

The authorised capital of the bank, which is now standing at JD 2 million, will increase to JD 5 million in accordance with the Central Bank's policy. The bank will become a public shareholding company with shares sold and bought in the open market.

The Star has learned that the private sector will be offered 20 per cent of the capital. The equity share of the SSC will amount to at least 25 per cent following the increase in the paid-up capital of the bank.

Other participants in the bank's equity will be the Pension Fund, the Investment Funds of the Jordan, Yarmouk and Muta universities. Other provident funds of associations, like doctors, engineers and lawyers and big corporations will also participate. The Star was told.

The main task of the bank, the SSC source said, is to deal with all commercial banking operations related to the SSC. It will receive all social security contri-

butions and deal with its expenditures and all SSC projects like housing and others will be connected to the bank's activities.

The bank will provide loans for university education in the fields that the country needs and for handicrafts with the aim of developing such traditional industries and at the same time developing rural areas. It will also provide housing loans to the SSC insured individuals, covered by the corporation within the framework of SSC's policy.

The bank, which used to be owned until August 1982 by the Jordanian and Syrian governments, will be given a new name to accommodate its new functions. The Star was told.

## IPAC delegation examines Jordan's business outlook, economic situation

By Kathy Kakish  
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — An 18-member delegation from the International Public Affairs Centre (IPAC) ended a two-day official visit to Jordan last Sunday. The aim of the visit was to examine the economic situation and the general business outlook of Jordan and to define areas suitable for future investment and co-operation.

The delegation met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who briefed the members on Jordan's development and industrial plans. Members of the delegation also held discussions with several Jordanian ministers, senior officials and leading businessmen. The delegation's members were chief executives of international corporations in the United States, Europe and the Far East. These leading businessmen and industrialists represented various types of the world top leading business and industrial concerns such as pharmaceutical production, hospital management, farming, coal mining, aluminium manufacturing, airports and buildings security and maintenance, construction works, hardware, marketing, sales and aviation.

IPAC was founded in 1978 for Europe, the Middle East, the Far East and Africa as "an association of business executives who examine public issues that affect the economy and develop positions which seek to reflect

sound economic and social principles." It has its headquarters in Belgium.

IPAC president Marc Hubert Bataille who led the delegation told The Star in an interview that due to the political and leadership diversity in Europe, IPAC has found its mission more complicated than that of its counterpart the United States Business Round Table which was established in 1972 to link the US economy together with the White House as the political leadership with its 192 companies and corporations as members.

Yet, the living pulse behind IPAC is the belief that "business executives should take an increased role in the continuing debates about public policy" as well as the dedicated participation of the executives of the member firms who work in task forces.

While the senior executives set up task forces worldwide as visiting delegations, they also direct research, supervise the preparation of position papers and recommend policies. The outcome is reviewed by IPAC's Policy Committees, which is then circulated in the form of position papers to the host government and to members.

"To form sound opinions about the economy worldwide, we arrange matters very carefully with the authorities of each country we intend to visit," Mr. Bataille explained. "And after the authorities provide us with

the latest information, we embark on our visit to listen to and discuss with them various aspects before we form our own opinions," he said.

Mr. Bataille said after such visits each member of the delegation goes back to his own corporation and tries to formulate an action plan for the country visited.

This qualifies IPAC as a free enterprise that has no political strings and through which the member businessmen and industrialists of the private sector seek dialogues with governmental and international agencies.

Mr. Bataille said that IPAC voluntarily sends delegations to countries worldwide. Since its establishment, its delegations have met with OPEC officials in Vienna, the EEC Commission, and the leaders of Belgium, Luxembourg, Malaysia, South Africa, Portugal, the Netherlands, Taiwan, Japan and recently Jordan. "Our reputation is such that there is a long list of countries and governments who want to see us," Mr. Bataille commented.

The IPAC believe that chief executives of leading corporations and companies have a role in directing public policy because they are qualified to steer change rather than letting it steer the situations. "Terms such as 'recession and crisis' are being used by people who think that things will soon return to what they were and this is not true."

## Price increase

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

THERE HAS been an improvement in price levels this week in Amman's financial market. In spite of price fluctuations during the week's working days the result was a net increase of 4 per cent which reinforces the hope in a new cycle of increases, especially that share prices reached a level attractive for big quantity purchases.

Noticed this week has been a large decrease in market share handling. More than half a million shares worth about JD 950,000 were handled in addition to the conclusion of 110 deals which means a slight decrease of 2.6 per cent by comparison to handling levels last week.

The average in daily handling was JD 190,000. The deviation in handling around this average was 39.4 per cent, or 7.9 per cent of total handling.

This week the shares of 68 companies were handled. The share value of 22 companies increased most important of which is International Insurance with an opening price of JD 85 and closing at JD 96; the European French Insurance with an opening price of JD 1,930 and closing at JD 2,060; the Jordan Ahli Bank with an opening price of JD 2,600 and closing at JD 2,730; the Pharmaceutical House for Development and Investment, opening price JD 1,200 and closing at JD 1,250.

The share value of 25 companies decreased including the Bank of Cairo-Amman, with an opening price of JD 71.9 and closing at JD 30; the Middle East Hotel with an opening price of JD 54 and closing at JD 45; Arab Seas for Insurance with an opening price of JD 3 and closing at JD 2.8; the Paper and Cardboard Factories, opening price JD 1,900 and closing at JD 1,820.

Twenty one companies preserved the share prices with which they started at the beginning of the week.

The Star price index at closing time came to JD 268,420; an increase of 1.1 points or the equivalent of 0.4 per cent plus.

In the over-the-counter market, more than 68,000 shares were handled at a market value of JD 21,000.

Trading in the regular market was distributed among the sectors according to the following percentages:

| Sector    | Market share | Last week's share |
|-----------|--------------|-------------------|
| Banks     | 62.3%        | 73%               |
| Industry  | 24.1%        | 19.5%             |
| Services  | 1.7%         | 2%                |
| Insurance | 11.9%        | 5.5%              |

Prominent firms whose shares were traded, by sector:

| Banks (out of 21 traded)         | Share of sector | Share of market |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. National Bank                 | 25.2%           | 15.7%           |
| 2. Arab Bank                     | 14.8%           | 9.2%            |
| 3. Jordan Securities Corporation | 5.2%            | 3.3%            |

Industrials (out of 26 traded)

|                                 |       |      |
|---------------------------------|-------|------|
| 1. Jordan Petroleum Refinery    | 18.4% | 4.4% |
| 2. Arab Pharmaceutical Industry | 11.6% | 2.6% |
| 3. Arab Aluminium Manufacturing | 8.9%  | 2.1% |
| 4. Jordan Ceramics Factories    | 8.7%  | 2.1% |
| 5. National Steel Company       | 7.7%  | 1.8% |

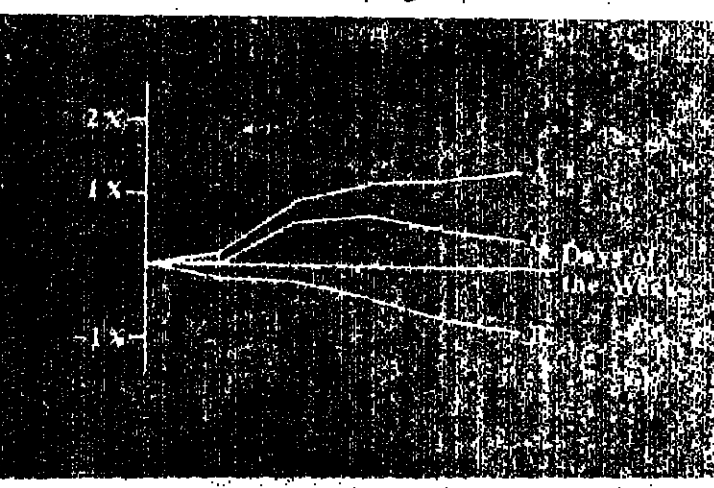
Services (out of 8 traded)

|                          |       |      |
|--------------------------|-------|------|
| 1. Jordan Electric Power | 68.7% | 1.2% |
|--------------------------|-------|------|

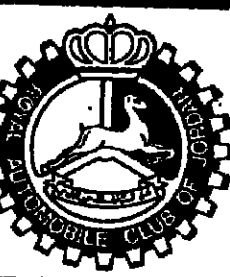
Insurance (out of 13 traded)

|                            |       |      |
|----------------------------|-------|------|
| 1. International Insurance | 40.4% | 4.8% |
| 2. General Insurance       | 30.8% | 3.7% |

## The weekly record



- A. Companies showing an increase in stock prices
- B. Companies with a price decrease
- C. The mean record figure



## رايت الاردن Jordan rally

At the conclusion of the 1984 Jordan International Rally, the Motor Sports Committee of the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan, the organiser of this event, wishes to express its appreciation and gratitude to His Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein for his patronage of the event, and also to the Amman Marriott Hotel and Pepsi Cola for their generous sponsorship of the rally and in addition wishes to record its appreciation, gratitude and thanks to the following for their valuable cooperation and assistance:

The Ministry of Interior  
The Ministry of Finance and Customs  
The Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities  
The Ministry of Information  
The Public Security Directorate  
The Civil Defence Directorate  
The Royal Jordanian Air Force  
The Traffic Police  
The Highway Patrol  
The Desert Police  
Aja, the Royal Jordanian Airline  
The Petra Forum Hotel  
Arab Computer Technology Co./Texas

Instruments Computers  
Consulting Corporation for Informatics  
The Royal Jordanian Radio Amateurs Society  
Jordan University Hospital Doctors  
Minolta Photocopies/Tesco  
United Trading Co.  
The Jordan French Insurance Co.  
Amman Sporting Club  
The Jordan Television Corp.  
The Hashemite Broadcasting Service  
Local and Foreign Press  
Club members who supplied courtesy cars

and RAC members and their friends who assisted in this rally by manning control points, etc.

## OFFICIAL RESULTS OF THE 1984 JORDAN RALLY

| FIRST DRIVER            | SECOND DRIVER      | CAR                    | TOTAL TIME |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1. MOHAMMED DIN SULAYEM | HASSAN ALI TALIB   | TOYOTA CELICA TURBO    | 4:50:12    |
| 2. MICHEL SALEH         | ANTOINE SAMIA      | TOYOTA CELICA TURBO    | 5:05:33    |
| 3. SAIED AL HAJRI       | JOHN SPILLER       | PORSCHE 911 SC RS      | 6:10:31    |
| 4. DAVID JEPSON         | RAYMOND MILLWARD   | TOYOTA COROLLA GT      | 6:23:51    |
| 5. VAHAN TERZIAN        | IONNIS THEOPHANOUS | NISSAN 240 RS          | 6:27:0     |
| 6. ANTHONY WALKER       | GORDON MCKENZIE    | NISSAN 240 RS          | 6:27:47    |
| 7. GEORGE KHAYYAT       | VAUGHAN DENNIS     | NISSAN 240 RS          | 6:41:41    |
| 8. MARK LEONARD         | HANDA LEONARD      | TOYOTA COROLLA 1600 GT | 6:56:52    |
| 9. TAREQ AL WAZZAM      | FAYEZ CHEHAB       | NISSAN SKYLINE         | 6:59:0     |
| 10. HAILE AGUILAR       | GONZALO AGUILAR    | TOYOTA CELICA RALLY    | 7:23:52    |
| 11. ABDEL ELAH MALHAS   | IBRAHIM GHOLEH     | LAND ROVER             | 8:18:43    |
| 12. FITZGERALD AGUILAR  | TRISTITA AGUILAR   | NISSAN 140             | 9:08:59    |

## economy

# JEA achieves considerable targets in 1983

Authority expects to supply all rural areas with power by the end of '85

By Maha Zabaneh  
Special to The Star

IN SPITE of the world economic recession which prevailed in most of the countries during 1983, Jordan's economy continued to grow, though more slowly than anticipated.

The GNP for Jordan in 1983 compared to that of 1982 represented a 4 per cent growth rate in real terms. Although this growth rate is considerably higher than current world rates, it is still lower than the national objective which was established in the Five Year Plan due to the world economic recession and its impact on the Arab Gulf states.

The year 1983 was a special one in the history of the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA). During the year the demand for electrical energy reached its highest level. Electricity consumption amounted to 1623 GWH in 1983; an increase of 27.4 per cent over 1982 figures. The large increase in industrial electricity demand, and the high demand due to severe winter weather during the first quarter of 1983 resulted in the total demand for electricity reaching its highest peak. During 1983 JEA continued to expand its power system and was able to meet the increased demand for electricity.

In addition, JEA awarded all contracts related to the first stage of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station (ATPS) comprising 2 x 130 MW steam units and construction work has already begun. Furthermore, a contract was awarded to supply and erect two gas turbines (2 x 30 MW). The expected completion dates of the above mentioned projects are 1985-1986 and end of 1984 respectively.

JEA achieved one of its goals in 1983, namely the completion of the 132 KV National Grid by electrifying the Ma'an to Aqaba link. The National Grid extends from Irbid in the north to Aqaba in the south.

In order to deliver the generated energy from ATPS to the load centres in the north, and to facilitate interconnection with neighbouring countries, contracts were awarded in 1983 for the 400 KV double circuit transmission line project between Amman and Aqaba with a route length of 322 kilometre.

In the same year JEA completed the construction of the Supervisory Control Centre for generation and transmission systems. This centre was commissioned at the end of the year to be operational early 1984. Through this centre, the National Grid will be controlled thereby leading to improved reliability of supply to all consumers in the Kingdom.

JEA moved to new offices in Amman bringing all headquarters personnel in Amman to one central location in a bid to enhance performance and efficiency. It's noteworthy also that there has been a considerable expansion in the use of computer facilities during 1983 for accounts, personnel and engineering applications.

New consumers were connected in 1983, bringing the total number of consumers to 77 per cent of the total population compared with 74 per cent in 1982.

The government attaches great importance to rural electrification, hence a number of projects were completed in 1983. In addition to the electrified villages, JEA, JEPSCO and IDECO electrified 98 villages in 1983. The total number of the electrified villages by the end of 1983 was 333 which represents 73 per cent of the total rural population. It is expected that most of the rural population will be supplied with electricity by the end of 1985.

At its training centre JEA continued to provide adequate training for its technical staff. To ensure adequacy in the working personnel, JEA also enrolled a number of its employees in training courses in and outside Jordan.

## Alia Presents

# SINGAPORE

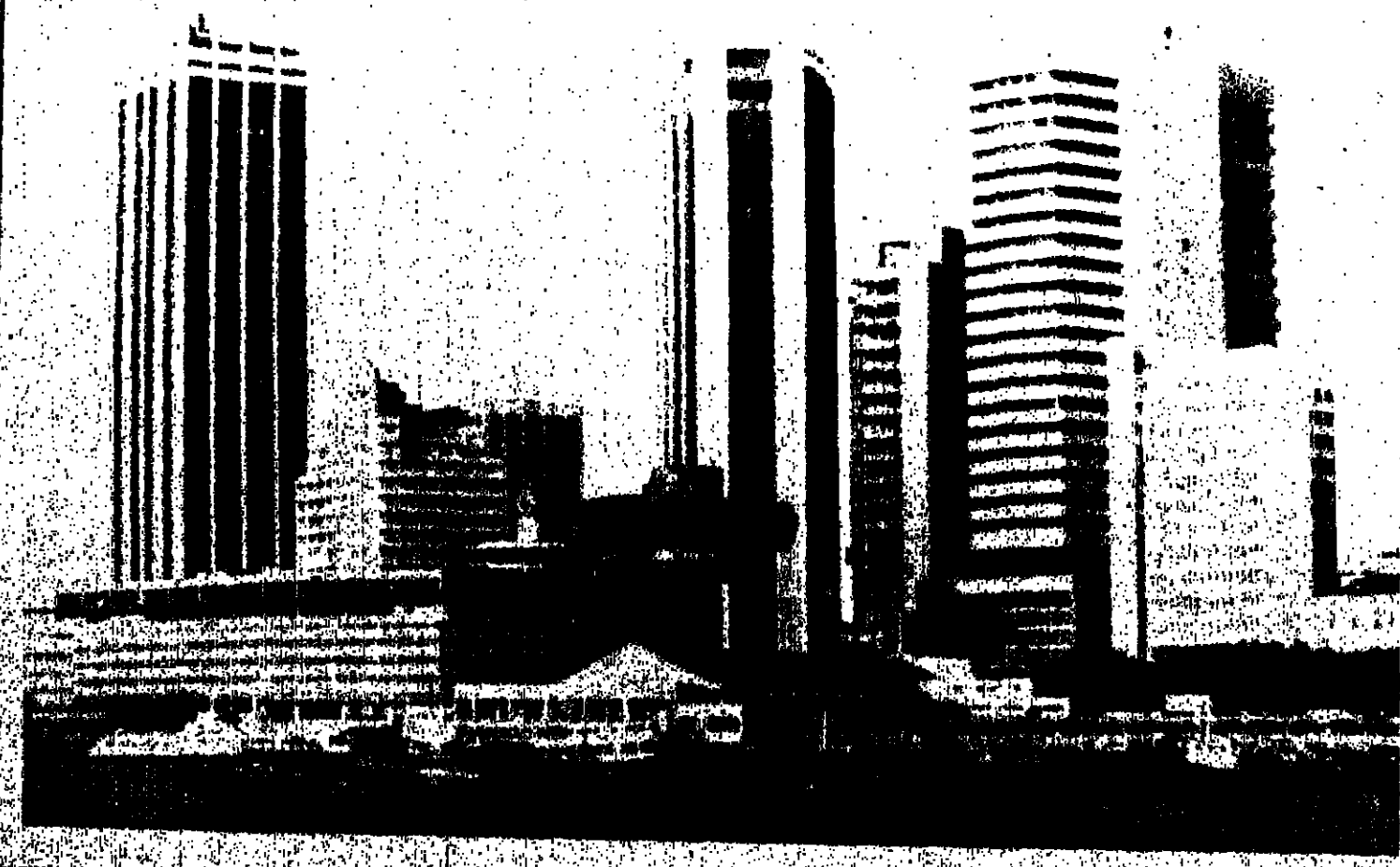
Alia, The Royal Jordanian Airline is proud to present Singapore - a new addition to its ever-expanding network.

Now you can travel non-stop from Amman to the Jewel of Southeast Asia, the fascinating, sun-drenched tropical island of Singapore.

Alia's jumbo fleet will be at your service every Sunday and Thursday at 7:30 p.m. to fly you in comfort to meet the rising sun of the next day in Singapore.

For more information please contact Alia offices or your local agent.

**Alia**  
Alia: The Royal Jordanian Airline



## Jordan, Egypt discuss trade relations

AMMAN (Star) — A Jordanian delegation has left the country this week for Egypt to discuss means of developing the size of imports and exports between the two countries. The delegation included among its members Mr. Murdi Al-Qatamin, director general of the Ports Corp. and Mr. Yasser El-Tal from the National Jordanian Navigation Co.

The Egyptian government is now conducting a study to establish a new port at Nyahe in Sinai to be connected with the Aqaba port. This project is expected to facilitate trade relations between Jordan and its neighbouring countries. Egypt will also achieve, through Jordan, a base to connect parts of the Arab world together and extend exports to European countries and develop economic cooperation and commercial exchange. Dr. N. Nadeh, who was visiting Jordan with an Egyptian agricultural delegation, told Ad-Dustour daily newspaper:

## The pipeline connection: Reservations and expectations

By Robert Pouliot  
Star Economy Analyst



ALL THE noise and drumbeating about the Iraq-Jordan pipeline may prove to be a dangerous wishful dream for tens of thousands of Jordanians.

At a time of growing economic slowdown, more and more businessmen, investors and workers are starting to have second thoughts about a project which, despite the hundreds of million dollars earmarked, may ultimately offer very little in terms of development to the Kingdom. And that means, few more permanent jobs, only small outlets for the local industry (if any at all apart from feeding and lodging the pipe layers).

Undoubtedly, everyone in Jordan is now looking for a kind of beachhead, a lifesaver which could end the erosion of the economy and put the whole country on the expansion track once again.

Last spring, during an unprecedented period of bouncing checks, tight liquidity and credit squeeze since the early 70s, many financiers and politicians were looking in the direction of Egypt to trigger a new rebound in exports following the virtual closure of the Iraqi market. However, only a few drops have so far materialized from what was to be a fast growing flow of shipments to a traditional Jordanian market until Camp David. Only two significant letters of credit worth \$10 million were so far opened in favour of Jordan on the land of the Pharaohs.

Meanwhile, production and services have continued to slow down and banks were keeping credit facilities close to their rest. All those traders, importers and merchants I met in Jordan together with most bankers and securities brokers claim that the Kingdom hasn't reached the bottom yet, although it might be close to, the basic issue is what could prevent the economy from losing even more steam. On that front, conditions look rather gloomy.

First, the world crude market appears weaker than ever following this week's \$1.50 per barrel price slash posted by the Soviets, a move which will directly affect North Sea producers and North African producers. This means even less petrodollars for the Gulf and particularly Saudi Arabia where so many Jordanian expatriates live. As a trader was pointing out this week, "that is where our foreign currency cash funds come from and if the source dries up, it is bad news for Jordan". It also means that Jordan's fertilizer industry, already in bad shape, will weaken further while the huge potash industry is already in bad shape.

If at last peace comes to the Gulf, not only could the whole pipe line project be indefinitely delayed but Iraq would concentrate all its financial resources on the country's national reconstruction. And, here again as traders were pointing out, what could Jordan really win out of that? Iraq would once again turn to its traditional Gulf suppliers (the Kuwaitis are already queuing up for the trading boom) and there is little genuine "make in Jordan" exports which could be supplied from Amman. It is already clear that the Turks will challenge forcefully all regional

competition by offering extremely aggressive prices as well as a load of cheap labour. Their contractors, much bigger and experienced than those of Jordan, are already lining up for the construction boom. The port of Aqaba won't be needed anymore for transshipment.

So what would be left to Jordan? After all, the traditional supply lines of Iraq have been north-south (especially since the hard lessons learned by Baghdad from the Lebanese civil war) and it is difficult to see resumption of west-east lines, unless the current lull in Beirut soon evolves into a new peace era. In that case, Lebanon, more than Jordan, would probably reap most of the benefits thanks to Beirut's human — though seriously shattered — resource base.

But the more sensitive issue is the pipeline one. With an estimated overall cost of \$1 billion, about \$600 million would apply to the Jordanian section. Yet, at least half of that, if not more, will be spent outside Jordan, nearly half and half in Europe and America to supply the steel, the pumping stations, the engineering work and all the specialized technical labour to lay the pipe.

It would be surprising if Jordan could get even \$200 million of spillover from this giant project. Well, that accounts for about 45 days of government spending at the 1983 annual rate. Put differently it amounts to about 13 per cent of last year's gross capital formation or global investments in the Kingdom. Not that Jordan should spit over such an opportunity but the benefits remain small compared to the turmoil it might cause on the labour and social points.

At worst, foreign labour might be called in to most of the pipe laying simply for cost and labour force availability considerations. ALIA will certainly be a winner, together with local suppliers of the labour moveable camps but at a cost of heavy traffic and heavy disruption. The long term benefits for Jordan could be arranged as the following:

- reduce its heavy dependency on Saudi supplies;
- build a span line to supply the Zarqa refinery;
- provide transit fees in foreign currency;
- serve as a possible playground for the day when Jordan might discover enough of its own crude to export, although such prospects may be 10 or 15 years down the road.

It is clear that Jordan would reap very little benefits, if only pollution, were the line stop at Aqaba. Indeed, the traffic of international superliners in the Gulf of Aqaba would only add to the current congestion and would add significantly to what Israel currently hosts in terms of tankers. Unlike Israel's rather small tank fares and incoming traffic, we are talking here of a multi-nation movement of carriers to take delivery of a major world supplier.

The critical question is whether Jordan could avoid adding to the current pollution problem of Aqaba by encouraging the continuation of the line through Egypt's Sinai to reach the Suez pipeline leading straight to the Mediterranean. After all, it would not only bypass Aqaba (who really needs an export refinery there?) but would contribute to strengthen ties with Egypt under a multinational Arab venture. Even Egypt might be willing to join in and attract other first class international fund suppliers. Oil exploration in the Sinai has intensified over the last three years and the mere fact that the land of the Pharaohs have relations with Israel might add greater security to the project.

Whatever the government will decide one thing must be outlined strongly: the Iraq-Jordanian crude line must not serve as a pipe-dream for the country's economic problems. As the new Royal Commission on Civil Service outlined, it is high time to digest, streamline and get rid of the fat gathered over the 1979-82 period and devise new courses of action for the Kingdom's economy. As Dr. Maher Shukri managing director of the Finance and Credit Corp. and a prominent financial economist, explained to me last week, the current state of economic growth is what Jordan was accustomed to before 1979. What has now to be improved is the efficiency of the system, greater government leadership (both in the private sector) and vision to stress on quality and competitiveness on world markets rather than quantity at budget straining subsidized prices.

And this by itself is a formidable challenge. Time has come for Jordan to stop considering itself as "the little country" and to spend on its unique human resources in the Arab world. The day this is recognized by politicians and businessmen, an injection of self-confidence may herald a completely new era of expansion based on strength rather than weakness.

## economy

### Contracts & Contacts

#### New opportunities

- **INSURANCE ON 120 to 150 Public Transport Corp.** buses to be used for transporting pilgrims this year: details available from Tenders Committee at the General Administration Building of PTC upon payment of JD 5. Closing date 7 Aug.
  - **SUPPLY OF eye glasses, contact lenses and artificial eyes** for Royal Medical Services Directorate of the Armed Forces: details available from the tenders department at the Directorate upon payment of JD 10 and providing insurance certificate for JD 3000. Closing date 18 August.
  - **SUPPLY OF fiberglass pipes with connections for the Arab Potash Co.,** details available from the Sales Dept. at the company. Closing date 30 August.
  - **CONSTRUCTION OF Marj Hamam automatic telephone exchange building:** details available from Tenders Director at the Telecommunications Corp. upon payment of JD 125. Insurance 5 per cent of total bid. Closing date 4 August.
  - **CONSTRUCTION OF annex to the Abdali telephone exchange building:** details can be obtained from Tenders Committee at the Telecommunications Corp. (Third Circle) upon payment of JD 25. Insurance 5 per cent of total bid. Closing date 4 August.
  - **SUPPLY OF 100 mercury lit units (125 watt):** details available from Beit Yafa municipality (Irbid Governorate) upon payment of JD 5. Closing date 5 August.
  - **SUPPLY OF sewing accessories, solar water heaters, dental equipment, radio communications equipment and laboratory equipment:** details, prices, and closing dates available from Central Tenders Committee at the General Supplies Dept.
  - **SUPPLY OF equipment for Road and Laboratories Research Centre:** details available from Government Tenders Department upon payment of JD 5. Closing date August 14.
  - **CONSTRUCTION OF Madaba Transportation Directorate building:** details available from Government Tenders Department upon payment of JD 25. Closing date August 9.
  - **CONSTRUCTION WORKS at the Jordan Television studios:** details available at the TV building upon payment of JD 15. Closing date August 11.
  - **MAINTENANCE work on 45 plastic houses for the Jordan Valley Authority:** details available from Supply Department. Closing date August 14.
  - **CONSTRUCTION OF Civil Consumer Corp. market in Irbid:** details available from CCC building in Abu Ghazal in Amman upon payment of JD 150. Closing date August 21.
  - **SUPPLY OF 3 buses (50 passengers each):** details available from Tenders Dept. at Arab Potash Co. upon payment of JD 10. Closing date August 6.
  - **SUPPLY OF 25000 tonnes of barley feed:** details available from Import Dept. at the Co-operative Organization (Tel. 778154) upon payment of JD 50 (insurance needed). Closing date August 14.
  - **CONSTRUCTION OF cement bridge (tender offered for the second time):** details available from Tenders Dept. at Zarqa municipality upon payment of JD 100. Closing date August 12.
- West Germany will grant \$1.84 million to Jordan's Royal Scientific Society for the purpose of developing solar energy research. The Society's Solar Energy Research Centre programme is active in three areas: in flat plate collectors for domestic and industrial use; testing and developing designs for windmills for water pumping through electrical power generation or by mechanical generation; and in photovoltaic systems for small-scale electrical power generation.

**Announcement from Jordan Electricity Authority about the extension of the closing date of tenders No. 48/83 switchgear, Ancillary Equipment and civil works for FUHEIS 132/6KV S/S and No. 49/83 Transformers and associated Equipment for FUHEIS 132 / 6KV / S/S.**

Jordan Electricity Authority announces the extension of the closing date of the A/M tender to be on 9 a.m. Thursday 27.9.1984 instead of 27.8.1984. Tenderers who have obtained tender documents can collect the necessary amendment letters from JEA, tender section concerning this extension.

# Admiral's bid to end Gulf war

By Patrick Seale

LONDON (ONS) — A group of influential Iranian moderates has secretly appended to a prominent exile, Admiral Ahmad Madani, to return to Iran and negotiate an end to the war with Iraq.

An Iranian delegation, disguised as a trade mission and including three members of the Tehran parliament, held ten hours of talks with Admiral Madani in West Germany a few weeks ago. It returned home with his conditions. Undercover contacts are continuing.

Admiral Madani is now in London, briefing British MPs on his plans. In an exclusive interview with *The Observer*, he said: "We must end the war. If the Ayatollah invites me to play a role, I will accept. But I will only return to Iran on certain clear conditions. Khomeini must undertake either to stand aside or to change his policies. I have no hostile feelings personally towards him, only ideological disagreement. I believe he is on a wrong course and I want to correct it before it is too late."

Admiral Madani is not calling for the overthrow of the Iranian regime. He does not believe a total change is possible. His conditions for returning are two: That the Ayatollah give him full powers to end the war, and that a majority of the Majlis (parliament) endorse this decision.

The approach by worried moderates to one of the best known Iranian exiles — one who has good revolutionary credentials — is a measure of the present disarray in Iran, where the seemingly endless war and growing economic problems are fuelling rising popular discontent.

These are the circumstances which have prompted the moderates to appeal to Madani. But bitterly opposed to them are the so-called "followers of the Imam's



Admiral Ahmad Madani — ... Khomeini could have been as influential as Gandhi or the Pope

line", hardliners intent on pursuing the war at whatever cost in human life.

Admiral Madani, now aged 55, is the son of an Ayatollah and a nationalist in the mould of Dr. Mosaddeq, Iran's anti-imperialist leader of the early 1950s. Madani was imprisoned by the Shah for a time and dismissed from the navy. Khomeini made him Minister of Defence, commander of the navy, and governor of the crucial oil-bearing province of Khuzestan.

In the presidential election of January 1980 he stood against Abolhassan Bani-sadr, but was defeated. Two months later in the parliamentary elections he won a landslide victory in his home town of Kirman, but the majority Islamic Republican Party refused to let him take his seat.

Increasingly disillusioned with Khomeini's regime, Madani fled abroad in Sep-

tember 1980, just days before Iraq's invasion of Iran — a war he condemned from the start. Madani says that if he is not invited back officially, he will continue building up support among moderates — whether mullahs, republican guards, or members of the armed forces — until strong enough to return clandestinely and seize power.

He is seeking to inject a new rational and sensible tone into Iranian politics, now dominated in his view by extremism and "religious fascism". But Madani, a practising Muslim, does not contest the religious basis of Iran's revolution, only the dictatorship.

Madani's conviction is that "neither side can win this war. Both countries are losers." His message is one of "reconciliation instead of retaliation. Extremism must give way to moderation and tolerance — and it can be done bloodlessly."

He gives a pledge that, if returned to power, he will not seek revenge, either against his opponents in Iran — or against the Arabs.

He rejects as wrong-headed Khomeini's call for the overthrow of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. "We have no right to tell Iraq who should rule it. Iran is not the gendarme of the Gulf. The security of the waterway is the concern of all the states around it. I believe our military posture should be solely defensive, not offensive."

To all Iran's neighbours and to power further afield Madani offers friendship regardless of ideology. "Khomeini says neither East nor West, I say both East and West. We can't remain sandwiched between hostile nations and isolated internationally."

Madani is still fundamentally in favour of Khomeini's revolution against the Shah. Khomeini, he says, "is a big man. Had he remained the guide of the revolution and not interfered in government he could have been as influential as Gandhi or the Pope. But at 85 he remains clever and alert. He could still change course."

## Princess puts Kuwait on cultural map



Kuwait National Museum would have been lying empty if one Kuwaiti couple had not donated their entire private collection of Islamic art.

By Jamal Rashid

KUWAIT — Kuwait's National Museum of Islamic Art, which boasts the largest comprehensive private collection of Islamic art in the world, is owned not by the government but by a single Kuwaiti couple.

The Gulf States and Saudi Arabia have long been known as cultural deserts, where there are few museums, no cinema theatres, and where the video recorder and the latest hi-fi technology are all the rage.

This can no longer be said for Kuwait. The Kuwait National Museum is housed in a superb modernist construction. But it would still be lying empty of artefacts if one Kuwaiti couple had not donated their entire private collection of Islamic art.

Sheikh Nasser Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, daughter of the former ruler, started collecting Islamic artefacts just nine years ago. Since then they have built up a collection of some 1300 pieces and 20,000 coins ranging from the very earliest Umayyad and Abbasid periods of Muslim history to the late Mughal period of Islamic art in India.



'Prize pieces have come from bazaars'

"We shop at all the best auction houses around the world," says Sheikh Hussa in her office inside the museum. "We still love the chase of buying an object and some of our prize pieces have come from bazaars and junk shops around the world."

The Al-Sabahs own a ten per cent share in Christies, the London auction house, "so that we could get decent previews of what was coming up for sale," the Sheikh says.

"Our first criteria was buying for beauty and then history and rarity, but now we buy so as to fill gaps in the collection and inform and educate people about the wide diversity of Islamic art."

The collection which includes ceramics, glass, metalwork, carpets, woodwork, ivory, jewellery and weapons, is unique because it covers 1000 years of Islamic history. Other, better-known museums of Islamic art in Cairo and Damascus cover only certain periods.

The Al-Sabahs believe that Muslim art objects should go back to the Islamic world so that people there enjoy them and understand their own cultural heritage, rather than end up in Western collections.

The interior of the Kuwait museum has been designed by specialists from the US Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is on three floors, with connecting sloping ramps, and displays the exhibits in an open-plan style. Antique carpets from Iran, pottery from Spain, metal work and wood carvings from the Arab world adorn the walls.

There is an astonishing display of Moghul Indian jewellery that includes an emerald necklace weighing 530 carats and a single 234 carat emerald on an armband.

The cost of the whole enterprise can never be evaluated by outsiders. "We do not keep bills," says Sheikh Hussa. She declines to say how much the whole collection is worth.

Sheikh Hussa plans to hold seminars, invite distinguished guests to lecture, participate in other exhibitions worldwide

and show foreign Islamic collections in Kuwait through an exchange programme. The most innovative programme she has is for children. "We are trying to educate our children to appreciate this art and we are completing a catalogue just for children, which will have games and quizzes connected with the museum."

Since the Al-Sabahs made their collection public, more and more wealthy Arabs, soaked with petrodollars, are crowding into the London, Paris and New York auction houses, picking up pieces not only for their beauty but also as an investment. Few, however, will have the foresight to use their collection for the public good, as the Al-Sabahs have done in Kuwait. For the first time a small Gulf state, which was only previously visited by oil magnates and businessmen, has something more to boast of than just oil. (Observer News Service)

## Iran may resort to tanker hijack

By Jonathan Birchall

KUWAIT — Iranian activity has increased significantly in the approaches to the Straits of Hormuz over the past ten days, in what some observers fear may be a prelude to piracy. Naval units have been challenged at least four merchant ships and Iranian P-3 reconnaissance planes have been overflying ships up to 60 miles outside the straits in the Gulf of Oman, according to ship operators.

In the most serious incident, a Kuwaiti registered cargo ship was intercepted by an Iranian destroyer in international waters as it entered the straits and detained for about six hours.

The Iranians boarded and gave the vessel a summary inspection before allowing it to continue. Kuwait sent a protest note to the Iranians about the incident. In another case an Arab-registered tanker was called up by the Iranians at night in the straits. It gave a false name and nationality and did not stop.

The activity, close to where US, British and French naval vessels patrol, has puzzled observers. Iran has stopped two cargo ships inside the Gulf before, searched for cargo bound for Iraq, but never outside. One shipper feels this is

the prelude to an attack in the straits, either by surface vessels or bombardment from shore, on tanker traffic. But this would most likely provoke reaction from Western forces in the area.

One US source says the incidents "lend credibility" to speculation that Iran might be contemplating the hijack of a tanker, to hold hostage against further Iraqi air attacks on its own oil exports from Kharg. Iran's retaliatory raids on neutral tanker traffic have yet to reach Baghdad.

Meanwhile the supertanker *Primrose*, hit in an Iranian attack on 5 July, is still lying outside the Straits of Hormuz with an unexploded missile on its deck. The weapon is said to be a US-made, TV-guided Maverick air-to-ground missile. US sources say "large numbers" of these were delivered to Iran before the revolution, although there have been doubts about Iran's ability to maintain them properly. The TV guidance makes the weapon ineffective at night and this is why a growing number of tankers sail the Gulf in darkness. All Iranian raids so far have occurred in daylight.

British Petroleum reportedly ignored Ministry of Defence advice to sail in the Gulf only at night, when their tanker *Renown* was attacked on 10 July.



An expatriate in the service of a foreign country — Israel

By Abdulsalam Massarueh  
The Star Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Israeli apologists with the US are anxious to attribute the election to the Israeli parliament of so-called "Rabbi" Meir Kahane, to the "democratic system of Israel," although there are some American Jewish leaders who commented on Kahane's election as "reprehensible."

But the election of Kahane, who will obtain in the next few weeks immunity from prosecution, is causing an embarrassment to the US government, especially the State Department and the US embassy in Tel-Aviv. The talk in Washington these days includes the phenomenon, or the fact, of the election by more than 20,000 Israelis of a terrorist who caused harm to many people, in the US and in the occupied territories.

Ever since Kahane moved to Israel, he, the founder of the Jewish Defence League (which is top on the list of the FBI as a terrorist organization), violated the sanctity and security of Palestinian homes and property in occupied Palestine. The attempts were in most cases, faced with a wall of indifference at the US State Department, which through its silence and lack of sensitivities to the Palestinians and their plight, was held responsible for the massacres in Sabra and Shatila.

Even though Kahane is a terrorist and admitted criminal he was treated with silky gloves by both the US and Israeli governments. When he was in jail in Israel in 1980 he was visited by the Israeli President whose picture visiting Kahane was printed in Israeli media, also the US ambassador in Tel Aviv visited him in jail because he was an American citizen, too.

When Sami Ismail and Mike Hazim Mansour, both Palestinians who are also US citizens, were put in Israeli jail they were "treated" with the "honour" of being seen by US embassy personnel only after their issue was raised at the State Department, and after they spent some time in the torture chambers of Israeli occupiers.

But to Kahane, who is now a "house celebre" in the US and Israel, the Israeli and American laws are going to be used and abused in order to further advance his terrorism. At the State Department when The Star correspondent asked about withdrawing his US passport and citizenship, the State Department's spokesman was ready to quote the US immigration laws which might apply to Kahane, who is now, and as a result of his election to the Israeli Knesset, an expatriate in the service of a foreign country — Israel.

According to the State Department's spokesman, section 349 (A) (4) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act states "accepting, serving in, or performing the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state" may result in the loss of US citizenship under certain conditions. Loss of citizenship is not automatic in such cases. However, the Supreme Court has held that "in order for the loss of citizenship to occur, it must be established that the US citizen acted with the intention of relinquishing American citizenship. Such an intent may be demonstrated by a person's statements or conduct."

The State Department was illusive and evasive on the question if Kahane's action

## Is US responsible for Kahane's ascendance to power in Israel?



Arab-Americans: Is Jewish Defence League a threat to them?

was not a motive or a reason to use the US immigration and naturalization law and void his US passport and prevent him from coming to the US where he has a history of violence and terrorism against Palestinians and other nationalities. Alan Romberg, the State Department's spokesman, said that the US administration cannot attach a label of "terrorist" organization to the Jewish Defence League, which perpetrated a series of criminal acts in the US and Israel. But Romberg also said that "there are various organizations that commit terrorist acts that we as government must have refrained from labelling" terrorist organizations. The JDL is perhaps an example.

According to the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee's research report "The Jewish Defence League: A cult of racism and terror, and a threat to Arab-Americans," JDL, which is headed by Rabbi Meir Kahane conducted a series of terror and intimidation campaigns against Arab-Americans in the US in 1981 and 1982 and 1983.

The most violent acts on Arab-Americans in the last few years did not come from any other quarters but from Jewish Defence League quarters. The JDL is still maintaining "training camps" in California, Chicago, Florida, Maryland and other cities in the US. The declared purpose of these "camps" is "to train American Jews to defend themselves against the 'Goyims', who are the non-Jewish people."

But the JDL on 25 March, 1982 in Arizona, and later in Denver, Colorado and in Kansas City, Missouri, fire-bombed apartments of Palestinian students. And in April 1982 in Brooklyn, New York, a Lebanese restaurant was destroyed by arsonists, and the callers tragically it was "Palestinian" guerrilla headquarters where one woman was killed and eight persons were injured.

The JDL, which the State Department refused to label as "terrorist" organization scared the daylight out of many Arab world's ambassadors and delegates in New York City, who represent their countries in the UN many meetings and expressions of concern were made by the former dozen of Arab diplomats by the UN Ambassador, Jasim Jamat, who relayed his concerns, and those of his colleagues, to the UN secretariat. But the atmosphere of threats and terror is still going unabated and unchecked by the US government, and there is no end in sight which might abort any violent attempt against such diplomatic quarters and missions of the Arab world.

This correspondent was a witness in New York City last December when a delegation of the PLO was driven through all the zigzags of New York metropolis, hidden with an entourage of security cars, in order to arrive to a speaking engagement outside New York City. That nerve-wracking scene of being lost and driven

iously entertaining the thought of looking into his actions, it might be in for an unpleasant surprise. Kahane has a battery of Jewish and non-Jewish lawyers who will take the US government "to the cleaners" if the State Department will invoke the US laws and start gathering the data about Kahane's activities.

Kahane is not a fringe personality in the political fabrics of Israel. He is a reality, an "unpleasant one," that we Arabs, in the US and the Arab world, have to deal with.

The US government is bashful or "playing dead" on this issue because it is "election" time. What is needed that the Arabs, Americans and Middle Easterners have to do is to raise the issue officially with the United States government, who cannot hide under the facade of decency and immigration laws which, as always, help the criminals and the unwanted. If the US government will keep Kahane away from its shores then Kahane's regime of terror and violence will not have American Jews who will support it and contribute to its aims.

But if the State Department will only show lip-service and hot air balloons about Kahane, then the trigger-happy terrorist will succeed, as he said to drive the Israeli society "crazy" and will materialize his plan to kick out of Palestine the US government should assume responsibility for the ascendance of Men Kahane to power in Israel. It is high time that the issue of dual citizenship between Israel and the US should be reviewed and amended, and for the immigration law to be put to force, without any favouritism.

## Cyprus airport mystery

By Andrew Wilson

CYPRUS — Beyond the British-style road signs and other reminders of the colonial past in central Nicosia, you come to the sandbagged frontier of Turkish-occupied northern Cyprus. No ordinary civilian may pass this point, but if you were to go a further 25 miles, you would come to Lefkoniko.

Lefkoniko today is little more than a village of 3,000 people; but by next February nearly everyone is likely to know about it. That is when Turkish engineers will have finished building a \$500 million airport there. The self-styled Turkish-Cypriot government of Rauf Denkash says the facility is needed to supplement the existing Turkish-Cypriot airport near Nicosia.

But Greek-Cypriots believe, to a person, that it is being prepared as a military base for the United States Middle East Rapid Deployment Force (RDF).

Their fears cast a shadow over the talks which UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar, is to have, separately, with Cyprus Foreign Minister George Iacovu, and Turkish-Cypriot foreign affairs spokesman Necati Ertekin, in Vienna next month in an attempt to solve the Cyprus problem and reunite the island.

Greek-Cypriots, including President Spyros Kyprianou, see Lefkoniko as a sign that the Turks have no intention of reaching a reunification agreement, despite large Greek concessions on autonomy, and that the Reagan administration has no intention of persuading them to do so.

America has been looking for an RIM base site ever since it was refused one by Jordan. Turkey has declined to offer facilities on its own territory, because Turgut Ozal's government wants to develop friendly and trade relations with Arab neighbours, with whom the RDF is unpopular — but Lefkoniko, nominally beyond Turkey's control, would be a convenient way round.

This possibility has found ready credence in Moscow, which recently

sent Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Aristeo here for consultations. Aristeo, somewhat vaguely, offered Foreign Minister Iacovu "support."

US and Turkish officials deny that Lefkoniko has any connection with deployment force plans, but suspicion continues to be fuelled by the speed with which work is proceeding, by the large quantity of construction materials being landed at Famagusta harbour, and, above all, by the exclusion of the public from the area where construction is taking place.

Scepticism about the possibility of reaching agreement on Cyprus reunification was given poignancy last month by ceremonies on the 10th anniversary of the Turkish invasion.

While the north was holding parades to commemorate the landing near Nicosia, President Kyprianou was attending a service in Nicosia Cathedral to commemorate the hundreds of Greek civilians still missing as a result of the fighting and occupation, and almost certainly dead.

There is much bitterness among Greek-Cypriots with the US government, which is seen as the one force that could bring effective pressure to bear on the Turks. There is also a strong feeling against Britain for failing to observe an EEC directive to stop agricultural imports from the Turkish-occupied north at preferential tariff rates, under the Cyprus Treaty of Association.

Most Greek-Cypriots now bitterly conclude that without pressure on Turkey from outside, there is nothing they can do — though a thoughtful minority is also asking if it is not time to stop demanding a "just" formula for a solution and instead seek merely a "viable" one.

In other words, to concentrate on persuading their northern compatriots that life in a reunified and prosperous Cyprus would be better than that in a quasi province of the relatively impoverished Turkish mainland.

(Observer News Service)

# Olympics '84



Medals table

|               | Gold | Silver | Bronze |
|---------------|------|--------|--------|
| United States | 16   | 7      | 1      |
| China         | 5    | 3      | 3      |
| West Germany  | 4    | 1      | 4      |
| Canada        | 3    | 4      | 1      |
| Italy         | 1    | —      | —      |

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Going into the fourth day of competition the United States is in the forefront in bagging the medals followed by China who has made a full scale entry into the Olympics arena this year after keeping away for about 30 years.

Sweden appeared in a strong position to win its first gold medal of the 1984 Olympics Wednesday in the modern pentathlon, a military-style event that requires competitors to ride, fight, swim and run their way to victory.

In wrestling, Steven Fraser of the United States will battle the Matei of Romania for the

## United States is in the lead

Sweden's chance to join the gold medalists comes after a day in which Italy won its first gold — in shooting.

Aside from team and individual events in the modern pentathlon, gold medals were to be decided in women's team gymnastics, three weight classes of Greco-Roman wrestling, mens small bore rifle shooting, individual pursuit cycling and 148-pound (67-kilogramme) class weightlifting.

China again is among the favourites in the weightlifting.

In the individual pentathlon race, Sweden's Svante Rasnussen led with 3,396 points after Tuesday's events, followed by Daniele Masala of Italy with 3,356 and Richard Phillips of Britain with 3,316. Italy, the United States and Sweden were 1-2-3 in the team standings.

The idea behind the sport is delivering a military message. The competitor starts with horseback riding, then has to fight a fencing duel, swim across a river, use his pistol to advance farther and then run 4,000 meters (2.5 miles) through the woods. The event takes four days, finishing with shooting and running on Wednesday.

90-kilogramme division championship.

At 62 kilogrammes, Egypt's Salem Bekhit scored a minor upset by defeating Finnish world champion Hannu Lahtinen. The Egyptian was in turn disqualified in his bout against Dietsche, who will meet Abdur Rah Mzu of the United States in Wednesday's final. Scherer, the world championship's silver medalist at 48 kilogrammes, beat Ikuo Saito of Japan 18-7.

The field for individual pursuit cycling has been narrowed to four, with American Steve Hegg racing against Dean Woods of Australia and American Leonard Nitz facing Rolf Goltz of West Germany in the semifinals.

In men's gymnastics, the Americans pulled a surprise, winning their first men's Olympic gymnastics Gold medal in 80

years. The final score was 591.40 to China's 590.80, with Japan taking the Bronze medal with 586.70.



## Sixteen magical days Your day by day calendar and coverage guide

| EVENT                | JULY | AUGUST |
|----------------------|------|--------|
| Opening Ceremony     | 1    | 1      |
| Archery              | 2    | 2      |
| Athletics            | 3    | 3      |
| Basketball           | 4    | 4      |
| Boxing               | 5    | 5      |
| Canoeing             | 6    | 6      |
| Cycling              | 7    | 7      |
| Equestrian Sports    | 8    | 8      |
| Fencing              | 9    | 9      |
| Football             | 10   | 10     |
| Gymnastics           | 11   | 11     |
| Handball             | 12   | 12     |
| Hockey               | 13   | 13     |
| Judo                 | 14   | 14     |
| Modern Pentathlon    | 15   | 15     |
| Rowing               | 16   | 16     |
| Shooting             | 17   | 17     |
| Swimming             | 18   | 18     |
| Diving               | 19   | 19     |
| Synchronized         | 20   | 20     |
| Water Polo           | 21   | 21     |
| Volleyball           | 22   | 22     |
| Weightlifting        | 23   | 23     |
| Wrestling            | 24   | 24     |
| Yachting             | 25   | 25     |
| Closing Ceremony     | 26   | 26     |
| Baseball*            | 27   | 27     |
| Tennis*              | 28   | 28     |
| *Demonstration sport | 29   | 29     |

## Easy gold for US

CHARLESTON, West Virginia (AP) — Jerry West, who played on what many consider the best Olympic Basketball team ever, says the 1984 US team will probably breeze to a gold medal.

West, now General Manager of the Los Angeles Lakers, last Friday was inducted into the Olympic hall of fame along with the entire 1960 US Olympic team, which captured the gold medal in Rome.

The 1960 Team beat Italy twice (88-54 and 112-81), Japan (125-66), Hungary (107-63), The Soviet Union (81-57) and Brazil (90-63) for the gold medal. It had an average winning margin of 38.6 points.

In the win over the Soviets, West was the leading scorer with 19 points. He averaged 15 points during the Olympics.

West said he has seen coach Bobby Knight's 1984 US team work out and is impressed. The team is probably more defence-oriented than most Olympic teams you will see. "I guarantee you, the pressure it will put on will bother the opposition."

West said Yugoslavia, Italy, Spain and Canada should offer the toughest competition for the US team. "In my opinion, the US team will not only win the gold medal, it will win it easily," he added.

## The reasons and consequences

By Ya'coub Jabar

MOUNTING EXTREMISM in Israel which found vent in last week's general elections is worthy of thorough exploration and profound analysis because it could affect the Middle East landscape for years to come. The reasons for this unfortunate development are both internal and external, but it is the outside factor which has probably played the major part in moving the majority of Israelis closer to what is tantamount to outright rejection of efforts to find an acceptable solution to their dispute with the Arabs.

It was interesting to note that at the time of the elections, the Israeli economy was rapidly deteriorating to a frightening extent. Strikes were paralyzing many aspects of daily life in Israel as inflation ran at 400 per cent a year. In addition, the Israelis have been facing a worsening dilemma in south Lebanon caused by the short-sightedness of the Likud government.

Yet despite all these depressing factors, Israeli voters put their confidence in 41 members of the Likud bloc, gave a seat to Meir Kahane and boosted the positions of other small parties who refuse to compromise on a peace settlement with the Arabs.

The results thus were dismaying because apart from the state of confusion they reflect, they demonstrate an unusual majority confidence in those who led Israel into bankruptcy and waged a costly unsuccessful war in Lebanon.

External factors are perhaps the most visible element leading to this rather astonishing result. The Israeli majority apparently are less concerned with peace issues than ever before. This stems from the belief that they do not face a serious outside threat at present or in the foreseeable future. They must have concluded that the Arabs are too divided and disorganized to pose a real threat against the security of Israel.

Besides, the Israelis are assured more than ever before of continued US support which gives them constant military edge over their adversaries. For in the past few years, the United States acted as if Israel was an extension of American territory and gave it an open or tacit backing regardless of any ethical or human rights considerations.

We do not need to go into details on how Israel had carried out its blatant outrages in the past seven years and always managed to get eventual US backing. It is enough to mention that the Israeli colonization process in the occupied West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights which is designed to make the demographic and geographic situation in these areas irreversible would not have been possible without the extensive US financial aid.

Moreover, the Israelis must have been overwhelmingly moved while seeing US presidential candidates competing in giving lavish promises to Israel, including the transfer of the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem. Why the Israelis then should bother about peace when the support of the strongest power on earth is guaranteed at all cases and their foes are too weak to pose a real threat.

As a result, the prospects of peace in the Middle East are now more bleak than ever before. But both the US and Israel should realize that if peace chances are diminishing, the dangers of war are bound to grow and expand. Mounting Israeli extremism could prove to be an effective stamina in bringing the Arabs back together.

THE OUTCOME of the Israeli general elections and other Middle East questions such as the fostering of relations between Jordan and the PLO and the situation in Lebanon are the dominant topics in the press this week.

The Gulf Times, an English-language Qatari newspaper, welcomes the increasing rapprochement between Jordan and the PLO, saying that closer ties between the two sides are essential for reaching a just solution to the problem in the region.

It calls on other Arab states to pursue the joint Jordanian-Palestinian endeavour with sympathy and understanding because it could constitute the basis of a common Arab approach towards the conflict with Israel.

Al-Akbar, an Egyptian newspaper, writes that the results of the Israeli elections have shown a change towards extremism, something that should be taken in full consideration as far as the search for peace is concerned.

It says that failure of the Israeli voters to give sufficient support for any of the two major political parties mounting extremism and worsening economic conditions will render any future Israeli government incapable of taking any steps on the road to peace.

The Lebanese newspaper, Al-Anwar, writes that the whole region is heading towards indecisiveness in light of the outcome of the Israeli election and it is difficult now to talk about any settlement in the Middle East regardless of who wins the US presidential election and who forms the next government in Israel.

By normal measures, any Israeli government based on the results of the election will be either a fragile coalition or a national-unity cabinet comprising the two leading parties and in both cases it will be politically paralysed government unable to take decisions on Lebanon or on the West Bank and Gaza", writes Al-Akbar.

The Qatari newspaper, Al-Raya urges Arab states to draw up a stable strategy to confront the coming dangers emanating from increasing extremism in Israel. It says that no matter who forms the next government, Israel will continue to be an aggressive expansionist entity whose plans can only be foiled by a pan-Arab strategy based on realities, not dreams.



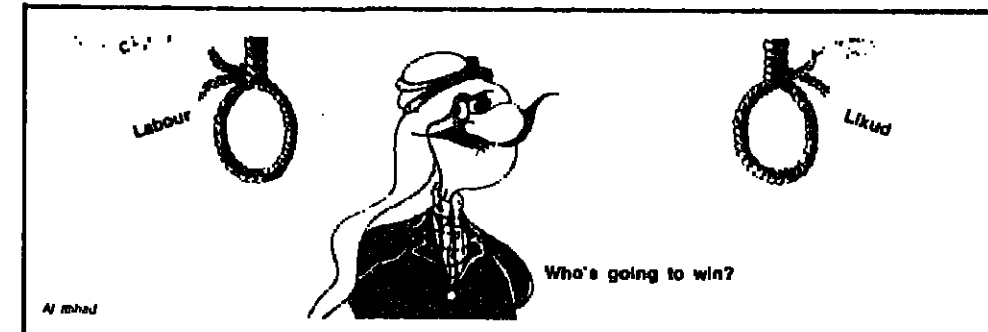
Al-Ra'i Al-A'm, a Kuwaiti newspaper, reiterates the view that the next Israeli government will not be able to take any important decisions. It adds that this is perhaps what Israel and the United States want because in such a situation, expansionist elements, will find freedom of action and the military will be given the opportunity to carry out new adventures.

It goes on to say that for the Arabs, the situation in Israel puts them before two choices: Surrender to Israel or launching a fight against it to restore usurped Arab rights.

The newspaper Al-Ra'i Al-A'm writes that the aim of Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami's visit to Saudi Arabia is to prompt Riyadh to intervene with Washington for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from south Lebanon. It says that even if Washington pressures Israel on this matter, such pressure will not yield any positive results.

Lebanon possesses two important weapons to force an Israeli withdrawal:

## opinion



National unity on all fronts and stepped-up resistance against the occupying Israeli forces in the South," the Kuwaiti paper asserts.

### Jordanian press

Ad-Dustour here in Amman writes that it is most dismaying for the Arabs to find that they were the real force behind the outcome of the Israeli election without being directly involved in the process. It adds that this is true because the Israelis no longer find in the Arabs a real threat and are thus inclined to choose people who can carry out more aggressive plans.

Al-Ra'i newspaper writes that after the successful reunification of Beirut, the Lebanese will turn to the South to liberate it from the Israeli occupation.

All the Lebanese should be united and must refrain from any action that might disturb peace and security in Beirut or any other area so as to enable their government to deal effectively with the Israeli occupation in the South," Al-Ra'i remarks.

### Israeli press

Davar says that many hopes were shattered related to the expectation that one of the two political blocs will be able to form a government able to govern for a long period of time and to salvage the economic crisis through which Israel is going.

The paper adds that if the electorate wished to say something from the way the vote was distributed it is that power should be transferred from the Likud to Labour.

were unable to take the right decision the right time, added the paper

Al-Hamishmar says keep Likud and Kahane out of the government

Ever since the Israeli election result were announced, and Mr. Kahane, leader of the anti-Arab racist party, winning a seat at the Knesset, he started going out to the streets of Jerusalem to provoke and harass the Arabs, looking for a reason to attack them.

Kahane said he is planning to open an office in Um-Effahim village so he could force its Arab residents to flee away. Kahane made his intentions very clear when he called for kicking the Arabs out of a taking over their land and property.

But the strange thing is that the Likud Party leaders condemned his statement and at the same time they were not going with him behind closed doors to form the coalition government headed by Shmir.

A government with Kahane's participation does not deserve to rule Israel for one day.

So, the Israeli public and the small ties should realize the danger which behind the actions of Kahane, and show work to keep this mud man out of the binet, and this could be accomplished by keeping the Likud out of the government.

Kol Ha'Ir writes that the Labour Party was disappointed after the Knesset elections, contrary to what was anticipated. But the result was about equality with Likud. But Likud has gained a surprising result even without the participation of former Prime Minister Menachem Begin and in spite of the inflation rate which reached 400 per cent.

All these factors were not able to sway voters from giving their votes to Likud

The Labour party was unable to restore the public trust and even to overcome leadership disputes among its leaders.

All signs point to Likud to form the new government. But the final decision has been made yet. But all evidence shows that the new government will not be strong as that of the present one, because of the need to respond to small party conditions to participate in the new government, the paper writes.

Yediot Ahronot says it's obvious that Kahane's activities are considered a madness.

We have to confess that, if 23,000 votes went to Mr. Kahane, it won't be described as an individual madness but step towards a collective one.

To stop Kahane's foolishness, we have not only to go to courts or institutional departments, but we should go to those voters who gave Kahane support.

It is a catastrophe, for the Jewish people to watch Kahane as a parliamentary member in the Knesset. To stop a future deterioration, the Knesset and the government should issue a new law denouncing racial and social discrimination among Jews. In order to stop Kahane and his followers.

# The Jerusalem Star

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## A wise move

THE NEWLY-established Royal Commission on Administrative Development has an important role to play at an equally important time. Not that Jordan's bureaucratic system is suffering from spreading uncontrollable ailments as many may interpret the move behind establishing the commission, but that Jordan is no longer the small country that it was a decade or so ago.

Despite many reservations that one may have on the performance of government offices especially where these offices have to deal with the public, it remains a fact that this country has one of the most efficient administrative systems in the region. But it is essential to recognize a number of facts that may have called for establishing the Royal Commission.

First, the idea of having the commission is not new. It was planned almost a decade ago when the country was feeling the early breeze of economic relaxation and was about to embark on its ambitious five-year plan. This meant a growth in government responsibilities that required a re-study of the formation and functions of government offices and branches.

Secondly, as a result of the economic boom that Jordan enjoyed in the last five years or so, many changes have taken place on all levels: The number of the educated rose to an unprecedented level, new fields of various specializations were introduced to the country and therefore it was necessary to adapt and modernize government cadres and agencies to deal with new social and economic changes.

Thirdly, now that things have begun to change and the economic boom has receded and Jordan's growth in the various fields is coming to a natural level, it is only wise to re-examine the different governmental branches and re-shape them so as to carry out their responsibilities in the light of the new course of development that the country is undertaking. If that is not done it would have meant an unnecessary waste of time, money and human resources. Perhaps the new commission can suggest ways for better use of Jordan's efficient and specialized government agencies and at the same time spot the loopholes that may exist in the administration and performance of certain official institutions.

Let us not forget that the increase in this country's population, its openness to the world because of its political stability and economic importance and the increased tasks that the government has to shoulder, require a wise planning to update and speed government service. This is a vital ingredient for in any country that wants to become part of the developed world. This is why the new commission has arrived at the right time.

## 1984 Olympics

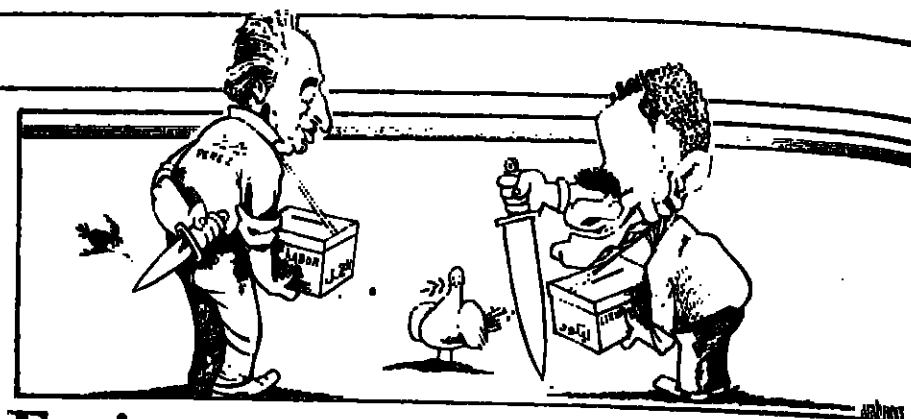
THE 23RD Modern Olympic Games got off the ground in the American city of Los Angeles last weekend amidst pomp and pageantry. Despite the boycott of the Soviet Union and most of its allies, officially explained as fear of inadequate security for their athletes, the flags of some 140 countries are flying at the Olympic Village — record entry in the history of the Games.

To many sports lovers, it was a big relief that the Olympics began in spite of the threats posed to it by political and ideological differences between the East and the West. While we congratulate the United States on its ability to prepare and provide for the Games we also would want to comment on the ceremonies which marked the opening on Saturday 28 July.

Many people who watched the television coverage of the official opening performed by President Ronald Reagan in the presence of over 90,000 spectators will agree with us that the whole show was too 'American'. Considering the fact that the Olympics is a universal event, one would have expected some kind of universalism portrayed in the ceremonies. It recites the grandeur of the opening. It was unique.

As the Olympics enters its fifth day today, it has been incident-free so far. And it is our hope and that of many peace loving people all over the world that between now and the middle of the month when the Games are expected to end, there would be nothing that will endanger their success. The American watertight security over the Games seems to be working alright.

We also wish the thousands of sportsmen and women vying for honours the best of luck in their attempts. They should remember that they are in Los Angeles not only to win medals but also are contributing towards universal peace through sports. Therefore a win or lose the sportsmen and women should take consolation in the fact that they are in their own small way acting as ambassadors of peace for their various nations.



## Espionage case adds up to Thatcher's security scandals

By Len Rockingham  
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — What looked like one of the most sensational espionage cases to surface in Britain for many years — involving an innocent young British airman, the sexual experience of a woman the prosecution called a "Mata Hari", and the machinations of the Syrian and Soviet secret services — fell flat on its face last week.

The collapse of the case against Paul Davies, a 21-year old Royal Air Force telegraphist serving in Cyprus on work connected with the multi-national force in Lebanon, has only added to a string of security scandals and botch-ups which are increasingly worrying Mrs Thatcher's government. This week, the government went to the appeal court to try to reverse a lower court ruling that its ban on trade union activity at GCHQ, the main electronic espionage centre, was illegal. And from Australia a former leading member of MI5, the counter-espionage service, has alleged that the Soviet-KGB had thoroughly infiltrated Britain's security services and is demanding a full-scale inquiry.

The Cyprus "Mata Hari" case has dominated the newspaper headlines for the past week. It was alleged by the prosecution that junior airman Davies was seduced and blackmailed into giving away secret signals by the glamorous, Hungarian-born Mrs Eva Jafaar, whom he met in a disco dance club called the "Caribbean". The prosecution hinted darkly that Mrs Jafaar, the wife of a Lebanese businessman, was in touch with Syrian and communist intelligence services and that the information she got from airman Davies could have endangered the lives not only of British soldiers in Lebanon but also Americans serving with the multi-national force. They said that Paul Davies had confessed to passing on secrets to her.

But when Mrs Jafaar arrived in London and went as bold as brass to the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey to clear her name and that of Paul Davies, she said that her relationship with the young airman had been purely friendly and platonic. There had been no sex, she said, and no secret messages. She had come to London because her husband, a Muslim, was so distressed by the case that he was threatening divorce proceedings against her. And the court believed Mrs Jafaar and threw out the case.

The case was an intriguing one because there was clearly more to it than met the eye. Other investigations connected with British servicemen in Cyprus and the Middle East were said to be proceeding. And it was the presence of the Americans in Lebanon, with the vast amount of secret American radio traffic passing through the British sovereign bases in Cyprus that seems to have spurred the British counter-intelligence into action. Unfortunately, they got the wrong man and by pouncing upon a young man who was merely dancing with an attractive blonde, they made fools of themselves.

It is the same American involvement that is thought to be behind the government's hurried decision earlier this year to ban all trade union activity at GCHQ, in Cheltenham, west of London. Last month the ban was declared illegal because there was no prior consultation with the unions. This week, the government went to the appeal court to try to have that decision reversed, but that is unlikely to be the end of the matter. The unions, if they lose this round, are determined to take the case to the House of Lords or even to the European court of human rights. The case is that the British government was acting under pressure from the Americans, who are concerned about security breaches in Britain.

But both the Cyprus case and that a GCHQ pale by comparison with the enormity of the allegations made on television recently by Mr Peter Wright, a retired MI5 investigator into Soviet activity in Britain. In his television appearance, a few weeks ago, Mr Wright said the KGB had thoroughly infiltrated Britain's intelligence services and that even Sir Roger Hollis, the former head of MI5, was in fact a KGB double-agent. Now Mr Wright has sent a detailed dossier to a respected senior conservative Member of Parliament urging him to press for a full inquiry.

Inquiry or no inquiry, all of this is very embarrassing for Mrs Thatcher's government. The pride of its foreign policy is that Britain is a close and trusted ally of the United States and able to influence American foreign policy because of the trust which Washington places in British diplomacy, discretion and security. But in the light of the recent security scandals and the allegations of Mr Wright, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the Americans have good reason no longer to trust British discretion and security.

## letters

### Our teams are good

To the editor:

CONCERNING the Memorandum "Playing Games" in The Star (19-25 July 1984). As an expert in the field of sports I am pleased with any background article or comment on the development of sports in Jordan. Unfortunately, The Jerusalem Star stopped its sports page months ago, although this has been the best information available about sports in Jordan, if you can't understand the newspapers which publish in Arabic, I would like to encourage you to start your sports page again (as you did for a special occasion of the Jordan Olympic team departing to Los Angeles on Monday 23 July).

As an honorary coach of the track and field team I was not so much pleased with your judgement concerning the track and field team. As far as I am informed, there are two teams with higher international standard: squash and table tennis, but unfortunately both events until now do not belong to the Olympic sport events.

The team sports (basketball, handball, soccer, volleyball) did not pass the quality tournaments in Asia.

All track and field athletes selected for the team have international standard; they are able to reach the finals of the Arab Championship and/or of the Asian Championship. With the results reached this year, three of them would have gained a gold medal at the last Arab Championship which was held in August 1983 in Amman.

Dietmar Witt  
Jordan University, Amman

Kamel

Abu

Jaber



## The Israeli election

Greetings to Jerusalem!

IN LAST week's article, I said that the coming Israeli election would be of great historical significance. And, perhaps, contrary to popular opinion, the election in the eleventh Israeli Knesset turned out to be just that. Twenty-five Israeli political parties campaigned for the election, and fifteen of those sent representatives to the Knesset, including the two major political coalition blocs, the Likud and Labour.

And now, a few days after the election results have been made public, few people the world over can ascertain with any degree of exactitude who won and who lost. The answer to this question is vital not only within the Israeli political context, seemingly muddled and confused, but to the region as a whole, if not for all of mankind. This is especially true due to the present bipolarized situation of the Middle East conflict and the involvement of the great powers in the affairs of the area. That is why much was made of the election, its process, the parties that entered it, their ideologies, their platforms, personalities and eventually the outcome.

Who won and who lost? To answer this question adequately, and with a straightforward simple response is a hard task, made even more so by the fog shrouding the whole Israeli scene at present and by the psychedelic shifting of names, alliances, and loyalties among the various parties. The answer surely depends on how one views the whole process and not the isolated event of the election itself.

All the parties lost is one answer. Another is that all the parties won, while still another answer is that only the two major parties won or that the two major parties lost and only the minor splinter parties won. All of the above replies are partly right and partly wrong, each suffering from a host of reservations and inconsistencies. Yet again, viewing the whole scene, the whole process, there is no question but that Zionism had won.

The result of the election is a triumph of Zionism and Zionist planning and design. It has effectively and decisively deprived anyone, any outside power, friend or foe, from applying any serious pressure on Israel to conclude an honourable and meaningful peace with the Arabs. Can the United States, or Egypt, Europe or the Soviet Union, or anyone, attempt to pressure Israel now? How? With whom will anyone speak, Likud, Labour? A combination? Can anyone expect any serious debate with any future Israeli government emerging from this election?

For the next few months, or maybe years, depending on how the next government of Israel behaves, no serious steps towards the peace process can even be visualized. Should it be Likud or Labour led, it will be effectively immobilized by the slim majority it will have, or, in the case of a "National" Government, the mutual veto will immobilize it. It is impossible to say whether the whole affair was designed and by whom, for fear of being called conspiracy-minded; but then, was it all by chance?

Consider how it was all done under the guise of the democratic process and witnessed by, even, marvelled at, by the whole world. Consider the effectiveness with which it has frozen the peace process, if ever there was such a movement. Consider how it neutralized any serious efforts to apply pressure on Israel. Minor actors in a grand drama, everyone is guilty and everyone is innocent and everyone lost while Zionism won. Now there is talk of yet another election, perhaps in November, perhaps before and perhaps after the American election and perhaps not before another three or four years.

Food for thought in the Arab world if such exists: The colour, the style, the tempo may vary but the end result is the same. Zionists may be "Hawks" or "Doves," left or right, extremist or moderate, to others, to us there does not seem to be any but a small difference, a difference of tactic, but not strategy. What do we do, divided, without a plan, constantly side-tracked by side issues and personal jealousies and animosities and effectively leaderless on the national level? Israel does not want peace. The election was an eloquent answer to this moot question. In his heart, every Arab boy and girl, man and woman knows what should be done and the leaders too, know. It was not an Israeli "election" but Zionist "Selection" in need of an Arab response.

## Approach to literacy

IT IS a platitude to say that without the development of the habit of reading, no level of literacy can be possibly attained. It is still a more simple assumption that without having grown the habit of reading as early as possible and as urgently as it lies within everybody's power, no real progress in the contemporary world of ours can ever be made. If the book, as the great English poet, Milton, once described as its authors' "Life-blood", without which no standard of acceptable human understanding and awareness can be established, then where do we, as a nation stand from literacy and the book?

Mind you, it is not the habit of studying a syllabus of study to pass examinations that has to be developed for the acquisition of acceptable literacy and for building up a literate nation in the modern contemporary sense of the word. Such short-term literacy that lasts as long as the schooling age goes on is not the literacy that is desired to become the lifeblood of a whole nation. Nor is it any kind of utilitarian practice of reading that should only be inculcated in the minds of the emerging generation. Reading should become as indispensable necessary for the growth of the mind and of the "soul" of the conscious faculty of thinking as well as of the innermost realm of subconsciousness of one's conscience — as is food for the building up and growth of the physique.

It is not again the set of knowledge that we can acquire through TV or the radio or through any mass media device that is quite sufficiently and adequately needed by a really literate person of the modern world of ours. Important and necessary as such literacy is, it is not exclusively the only source of information or of knowledge that is to be resorted to. A passive routine lifeless habit of receiving knowledge and information, as detrimentally failing to be conducive to the establishment of a genuinely oriented reader as a utilitarian drive for reading is, lies only the precincts of true literacy.

A self-motivated need for reading is only developed when the indispensably persistent need for reading is commonly felt by every member of the society. It

is when the real progress of a whole nation is no longer measured by what high towering, but tottering, edifices of imitative, prostituted culture and learning — brilliantly shining on the outside but as revoltingly empty and strikingly odorous as graves from the inside — the nation can set up.

Do we expect that a growing youth of ours, who is madly

By Henry Matar

taken in by the habit of squandering his time in any whimsical outbreak of passion for wandering around in the streets, at home, or even at school, college and university in search of anything, but reading, that can fill up the emptiness that he feels inwardly, can be left wandering? Should we not have some special institution whereby to curb this aimless haphazard wandering of mind and body and bring our youth back to the awakening consciousness of the need for reading?

Of course we should. And one of the most feasible ways of rescuing our children and youths from mental and cultural loss is by letting them have free unrestricted access to public libraries. Public libraries should be made to favourably and winningly compete with other publicly available centres of recreation. In every district or part of the city, and in every central meeting place of the village, a public library should be installed. If

sports clubs, cinema theatres, restaurants, cafes, exercising playgrounds are kept open daily, public libraries should be kept open daily also, even on holidays.

How can you expect a child to grow the habit of reading for its own sake when he or she finds the public library shut on holidays when it is most opportune for reading? If sports clubs, cinemas, cafes, restaurants and stadiums are made accessible, even by having the visitor pay some fees, public libraries are to be kept open free, the expenditure whereof, to be borne by public money and budgets.

If sports, cinemas, restaurants and stadiums are to be booked beforehand for the procurement of a place or of a scheduled time, the book in the public library should be unrestrictedly made available for the young reader. The most serviceable public library is that one, whose shelves are often emptied of the books which they contain and which are seen lying scattered on the desks or on the reading tables, or even in a mess in the corners, having been left by the interested young reader. Unless the book becomes as handy, as attractive and as easily and intimately amusing as a toy, no hobby-like practice of reading can ever be developed.

It is high time town halls, municipalities, colleges, clubs, chain stores, youth-sports cities, — training and teaching centres — allocated the best space they can afford for setting up a free public library.



## Memorandum

### Unfair increase

THE GOVERNMENT did not give sufficient reasons for its latest decision to raise the departure tax on Jordanians leaving by air from JD 3 to JD 10. The feeling among many is of frustration and dismay. Travel agents say that this increase is unfair and will harm their business, while individuals complain that the increase is too much for them to bear at a time when there is a money crunch in the country.

An official commented privately that Jordanians who can afford to buy a plane ticket today can well afford to pay the JD 10 tax very easily. I think he is wrong. I don't believe that there is a country in the world that charges that much money as departure fees on its citizens. Also consider a typical low or even a medium income family of 5 to 6 persons planning to spend their holiday in Greece or Cyprus or with relatives in Syria, Egypt or Turkey. They will have to pay between JD 50 to 60 just to be able to leave the airport and that is too much by any standard.

It is understandable that the government is seeking ways to increase its revenues and stand by its responsibilities at a time when the economy is still reviving and many ambitious projects are waiting for funds to be launched, but to triple the departure tax without looking at its diverse effects, then we cannot but voice a sound of protest and demand a reasonable explanation.

And then why the government will study the possibility of exempting foreign tourists (in groups) from the tax, when those tourists can easily afford to pay the JD 3 present departure tax on non-Jordanians? Obviously the government must appreciate the conditions of the Jordanian citizens who are the tax payers and the backbone of the country before indulging in what I think is an unfair treatment of the whole situation. We like Jordan to become a tourist attraction and to benefit from the hard currency foreign tourists bring into the country, but not at the expense of the hard working Jordanians.

It would have been understandable if the government made a fair and acceptable increase in departure tax on Jordanians to say JD 4 or 5 and either kept the foreigners at JD 3 or altered it to JD 4. I don't think that tourism will be affected at all by this increase and at the same time Jordanians will have no big reason to complain because of the new tax.

We hope that the matter will be raised once the new parliament has reconvened and that justified explanations will be given to permit the new law to pass. If not then our representatives will have the responsibility of freezing the decision and suggesting a fairer solution.

# Life goes on in Marka refugee camp

By Fadia Faqir  
Special to The Star

SARA SALLEH, a resident of the Marka Camp together with 31,169 other Palestinians, ages a smile and says "Look at us, we barely have minimum requirements of living, but we are living." Sara and her old friend, who were sitting on the floor in front of Sara's "semi" store, were drinking some tea while watching the children playing in the open sewerage canals.

Ibrahim Al-Sayyed, an old man from the Camp, was also having tea with his young granddaughters. Sitting on the stairs of his 98 square meter rented house at sunset, he looked then so alienated, secluded. He was talking to his granddaughters, probably about his citrus "baitara" in Palestine. The Star team arrived. Hajj Sayyed's long talk down to "God is angry with Palestinians, especially those coming from Gaza."

Umm Sa'ad who was sitting on the floor cleaning and cutting fish for the next day's meal, welcomed The Star team with a smile. She immediately started talking about her deceased brother. "They came to Ramallah Refugee Camp and destroyed it. My brother was killed there. I have been living there ever since," she said.

Although children of the Marka Camp have no playgrounds, no toys and no healthy surroundings to grow up in, in other words, no childhood, they are surviving. Oblivious to the economic, social and political problems they will face when they reach maturity, they pass time by playing innocently with what is available, pieces of cloth, boxes... etc.

The older generation is transferring its hopes, dreams, memories and even its pains to the younger generation. As long as people like Umm Sa'ad, Sara Salleh and Hajj Sayyed exist, hopes to return someday, somehow to green fertile Palestine will never perish.



Making a living today is becoming hard



"I was born in Yafa"



Always the victims



"We have always been on the move"

They have dreams too



"We are surviving"



Childhood of a different kind

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a signature or note.

## analysis

# Jackson speaks about the world

By Andrew Graham-Yooll

"INDIFFERENCE (to the Third World) can be overcome if you educate people. The platform of the campaign allows education to take place. If I were not in this campaign, issues about Central America, the Caribbean and Africa would never really be raised. That's part of our challenge, the American journalist does not know the Third World, and therefore the candidates are not challenged to respond. And so part of my intention is to expand the base of the dialogue in this country about the people of the world," Jesse Jackson declares.

"To do so you need a combination of things happening. We must have common interests. The people there are fighting, and people tend to identify with fighters. People can get help when they help themselves and so when the Sandinistas begin to fight, they get help because people identify with fighters for freedom. The rebels in El Salvador, or the ANAC in South Africa or Swapo in Namibia - people tend to identify not just for pity, but they tend to identify with freedom fighters. That's one of the challenges for people in the Third World. They must fight in the thought that they could become allies of other people fighting for human rights."

Antagonism towards the United States, even in the worst instances, could be overcome, Jackson says.

"In negotiations we try to identify the best interest of both parties. If we were in this car and it was going at 100mph on the icy road and a curve was coming up, we might not like each other but we would have a vested interest in the car not turning over. We would come together with a common objective in spite of our feelings. So what a good negotiator does is to identify the vested interests of warring factions, and I submit that the US and the Middle East have more reason to come together around the survival of business and commerce than they do around war."

"When people are angry they do not have the strength to stop fighting. That is why America could be such a powerful negotiator and a mediator. America as a superpower does have respect in the world. America has the leverage, it has the ability therefore, to convene warring factions. Our role is to be opposed to shipping guns to corrupt dictators around the world, and to try not to justify their existence by sending our boys and getting them killed trying to back up dictators."



Jesse Jackson, "You can't eliminate all the scars with a knife"

We should play the role more of a mediator, of a negotiator, using our economic leverage, our diplomatic leverage, to bring about positive change."

On the situation of US troops abroad he was firm.

"We should bring the boys out of Honduras in a very, very short time. They should not have been there in the first place. Our government has no right, nor reason, to be trying to overthrow the government of Nicaragua."

"The revolution now is inevitable. We knew about (Anastasio) Somoza's reign of terror, yet we fed it until we couldn't feed it any more. Now our nation should be using its skill, first to meet the Clandestine group, and second to work out a negotiated settlement in Nicaragua."

"The same goes for events in El Salvador. There can be no government negotiation that does not include the Rebels. You cannot have a free election unless that takes place. Again, we have a kind of economic leverage to make that possible."

"We should not have committed troops to the Lebanon in the first place. What did happen was predictable. America has been on one side of Asia/Middle East events for so long that it has encouraged the wrath of other nations. It has encouraged their wrath. And once our boys hit that soil unprotected they were simply massacred. It was predictable... unfortunate, but predictable."

"Some people, in desperation, choose whatever seems to work. If America is nextdoor, refers to them as backdoor, and offers to kill them, then they will relate to whoever else they can find, even if it is relating to the Soviet Union. Those people are struggling for self-determination and self-government. They are not fighting for the right to be a Soviet client."

"Reagan has imposed a very narrow point of view on a very broad world: a very simplistic point of view upon what is, in many ways, a very complex world. Reagan rather naturally drifts into embracing the landed gentry and the rich, because they fascinate him. In this coun-

try or abroad, Reagan identifies with the same elements."

Jackson does not think the US can change a pattern and policy of many years in one presidential term, but the improvement of its image could rapidly be achieved, he thinks.

"You cannot eliminate all the scars with a knife. But you can start working in the direction of smoothing over the scars. Part of what leadership does is not that it solves all problems, but it swings into the right direction. For example, Kennedy moved towards a peace corps, as opposed to a military corps, around the world. He did not live long enough to implement all his ideas, but it was a step in the right direction."

"Martin Luther King did not live to see his work through, but it was a step in the right direction."

"The part of leadership is to set the climate, and set the right direction."

Jackson is, perhaps naturally, imprecise on matters such as regional integration and the International Foreign debt. They have not yet entered the campaign with any urgency.

"You must take into account two things: the US has the American economic style: Latin America has another economic style, and we have to work out ways where they fit or overlap. But you must respect the separate combinations of both groups. Neither group should impose its style upon the other. Sure integration emerges as a synthesis - that's to say you get the best of both."

"There are some customs we will have to overcome to achieve a different foreign debt structure. A lot of countries will take a long period of time to pay that debt off. We also must know that if we are to help countries we must spend more money on education and health aid, rather than on military aid. When people become healthier and more educated they become more productive. If they remain poor and ignorant and diseased, however, and all they have is a gun, they morally corrode, and the guns rust, and there's no real human progress."

"All countries are worth saving, but how do you help a country? You go to its real needs, and these cannot be military: real needs are education, health and housing, and ways to exploit its natural resources."

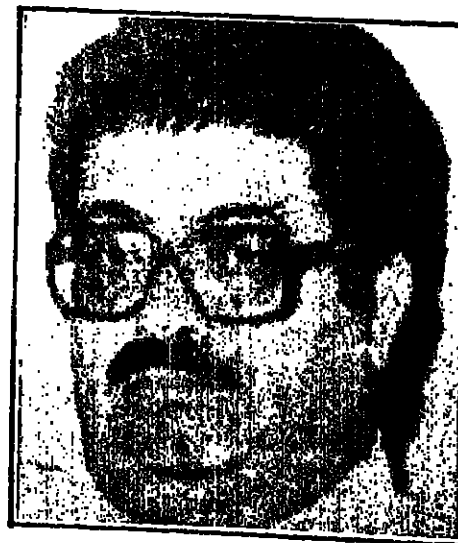
(South)

# Amnesty blasts Turkey's human rights practices

By Maleeha Lodhi

THE DECISION of the Council of Europe parliamentary assembly in early May to readmit Turkish deputies helped to give international legitimacy to the Turkish government's claim that the country was firmly on its way back to genuine democracy. But a new Amnesty International report raised serious questions about the human rights situation in Turkey. The report, "Focus On Turkey", published by the worldwide human rights movement, alleges "widespread and systematic" torture and ill-treatment of political detainees in Turkey since the military coup and imposition of martial law in 1980. More significant is the report's finding that this pattern had shown no marked change during 1984 i.e. since the installation of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's civilian administration following his victory in last November's election which was closely supervised by the generals.

The file on Turkey is the first of a series of Amnesty reports focussing on individual countries where torture is widely used. It forms part of Amnesty's global campaign, launched in April, to eradicate torture as an instrument of state policy. The report is based on first hand testimonies from prisoners and ex-prisoners, in some instances supported by medical reports, sworn affidavits of fellow prisoners and court evidence presented in Appeal cases. The report says it is unable to confirm all the details in these testimonies but finds such accounts consistent with information received from Turkey over the years.



Prime Minister Ozal

The report says that in most cases torture was inflicted by police and occurred at police stations but information had also been received alleging torture at the notorious Diyarbakir and Mamak military prisons and other military establishments. There were frequent allegations of torture of Kurdish prisoners at Diyarbakir. Since last September, political prisoners at Diyarbakir military prison had twice gone on hunger strike to protest against torture and bad prison conditions. A similar hunger strike was mounted at Mamak military prison in February which ended in April.

According to the report methods of torture included electric shocks, flogging

(beatings on the soles of the feet), burning with cigarettes, hanging from the ceiling by hands and feet for long periods, and assaults on all parts of the body, including sexual organs.

Amnesty International said that the situation in Turkey necessitated effective safeguards to prevent torture. These included the government making clear to all law-enforcement agencies that torture would not be tolerated, an end to secret detention, independent investigation of torture reports, and a ban on the use in trials of "confessions" extracted under torture.

Denying charges of systematic torture, Adnan Kahveci, one of Ozal's chief advisers, expressed resentment over Amnesty treating Turkey "like a South American Country." Kahveci claimed that all allegations of torture were probed by the government.

According to him, the joint civil-military commission established by the government in March to investigate allegations of human rights abuses in prison was regularly reporting to the cabinet.

While Kahveci said that the government was acutely conscious of the issue, Prime Minister Ozal has been criticised both at home and abroad for moving too slowly on the human rights front and in taking steps towards political liberalisation. There are an estimated 20,000 political prisoners, including alleged terrorists, in Turkish jails. Martial law is still in force in much of the country.

There are several reasons for Ozal's cautious approach. On issues like the lift-

ing of martial law and Amnesty for alleged terrorists he has argued for a gradual, step by step approach, and has warned of the danger of taking measures that might result in the country slipping back to the pre-coup political violence. Fighting between extreme Left and Right wing groups claimed 5,000 lives in the five years preceding the 1980 coup - a fact mentioned in the Amnesty report.

Caution has also been urged on Ozal by his concern not to upset the delicate power sharing arrangement between his civilian government and the military. Turkey's military remains firmly entrenched in the political system, exercising influence through General Kenan Evren. Ozal has focussed on Turkey's economic recovery and has been anxious not to provoke confrontation with the generals on issues of domestic security that the military regards as its domain. Ozal clearly needs to consolidate his power before he can accelerate progress towards political liberalisation and respect for human rights.

Turkey's transition to genuine democracy may take a long while yet. This was highlighted by a petition submitted in mid-May to President Evren by a group of Turkish intellectuals, lawyers and journalists calling for the restoration of democratic institutions.

The five page petition demanded an end to torture, the existence of which according to it had been proved by court decisions. It also pointed out that restoring democracy in form while emptying it of its content was as dangerous as destroying it.

South/Third World Media

# Ozal, democracy and economic recovery

Editor's note: Following are excerpts of a speech given by the Prime Minister of Turkey Mr. Turgut Ozal on the future of Turkey at the European Management Forum roundtable in Istanbul.

AS YOU all probably very well know, Turkey has gone through very difficult transitions in the last ten years. Let me give you a historical background.

Starting with the oil price shock of 1973, things started to worsen. Economic growth could not be sustained at high levels because of the increased oil bills. The political scene was also in turmoil, between 1971 and 1980. No single party majority government could be formed. Coalitions further aggravated economic mismanagement.

As economic conditions worsened, anarchy and terrorism started to rise. Starting from February of 1977, no import transfers could be made due to lack of foreign exchange. Factories were shutting down one by one due to lack of raw materials and fuel oil. Inflation was completely out of control. Hyper-inflation had caused shortages, long queues, and a black market. Due to the black market, the State's tax revenues were considerably reduced. Foreign debt had become unserviceable. Turkey's international credit standing was the lowest in the world. All international lenders had closed their doors to Turkey.

At the end of 1979, Turkey was living the worst days in its history. Anarchy, terrorism, hyper-inflation, increasing unemployment, lost credibility, unserviceable debt, rising trade deficit had paralyzed the country.

On top of all these problems, the Parliament was deadlocked. Laws that were imperative to cure some of the country's problems could not be passed.

The Parliament was so deadlocked that even the President could not be elected.

Four years have passed since those grim days. The country that was at the brink of social and economic collapse, now is on its own two feet, and doing remarkably well both economically and socially.

Turkey has produced a miracle rarely seen in recent history...

After reducing inflation, improving the balance of payments situation and increasing the growth rate were the goals of this stabilization programme.

The Turkish economy, which had been a classic, closed import-substitution type economy, was forced to open up to world competition. This structural adjustment is still underway. Without a competitive economy, Turkey could never solve its economic problems.

The results of this economic recovery programme have raised Turkey's credit rating.

On September 12th, 1980, the Turkish military intervened, because of increasing anarchy and the parliament's apparent deadlock, to take urgent preventive measures.

The military has kept its word and in an exemplary manner, not experienced in any other country, orchestrated an orderly return to a fully functioning democracy.

Turkey has six major problem areas that require us to intensify our efforts. The first and foremost is to keep maintaining peace and social stability.

The second important problem is to improve the living standards of our people. The primary requisite to achieve this goal is to reduce inflation below the ten per cent level and to increase growth rate.

The third major problem is unemployment. Both public and private savings have to be used very efficiently in order to increase the investment rate.

In addition, foreign capital and foreign credits will be utilized to open up new employment areas.

The fourth problem is the housing shortage. New resources had to be generated to finance social housing projects. We have enacted a new law which will create new resources to finance new housing construction.

The fifth problem is to reduce regional differences in development. New investment incentives have been enacted which will make investments in less developed regions more attractive.

The sixth and again a very difficult problem is reducing bureaucracy and red-tape.

Exchange controls have been drastically eased. In the past, the exchange regime was so restrictive that you could be charged with felony if you were caught with a couple of hundred dollars in your pocket. Now, carrying foreign currency is no more dangerous than carrying Turkish liras with you.

The relaxation in exchange controls has already produced very positive results. For example, the percentage difference between the official rate and the free market exchange rate used to be very large. Presently, this difference is around 5 per cent, which is a healthy sign that free market demand for foreign currency has come down. It is also the sign of a reduction in the black market or "under the counter" economy.

Another major policy change was achieved in the area of imports. Ever since 1980, it is possible for a Turkish exporter to import any goods, duty free, that go into the composition of export-oriented products. This practically makes the country a virtual free-zone for an export-oriented manufacturer. So, any Turkish manufacturer can easily compete, sometimes even with heavily subsidized competitors.

Turkey has an asset more valuable than its agriculture, industrial and mineral wealth and that is its people. Our population is around 50 million and is expected to reach 60 million in ten years. Turkey will utilize its highly industrious and hard-working people to achieve a high growth rate. Already, Turkish contractors have become very competitive in the Middle East region.

If the Iran-Iraq war ends, rebuilding projects will open up new possibilities for Turkish contractors.

Let me make one thing perfectly clear. We are not believers in miracles, or magic wands. All that has been achieved, has been achieved with hard work.

Politicians in Turkey are known as compromisers. But we have learned the following harsh truth. Any unnecessary compromise from the programme we are following will produce results that will harm the low and middle income people.

Turkey is going through a very critical period. We will have to close the gap between us and the developed countries.

## opinion



# Capital bias

MINISTER OF Health, Kamel al-Ajlouni complained in an interview with the local press earlier this week that 70 or 80 per cent of health services in Jordan are located in Amman. Dr. Ajlouni added that it was surprising so many requests came to the Ministry (of Health) for more hospitals to be opened in the capital whilst the rural regions lack proper health services.

In the rural regions, Dr. Ajlouni went on to say, there are some areas inhabited by 10 to 20 thousand people who are visited by one physician twice or three times a week.

Dr. Ajlouni's assessment of the situation is honest and straightforward. He managed to refute many unfounded myths regarding the health situation in Jordan. For example, the doctors' unemployment "issue" turns out to be only an unfortunate reluctance on behalf of many graduates to serve in rural areas. Many doctors would rather be "unemployed" than work in rural regions. This situation is ironically sad because Jordan exports doctors to other countries, but, as Dr. Ajlouni himself put it, "it has failed to export one specialist to the rural regions of the country."

The health situation is, of course, only one aspect of an equally lamentable state of services in rural areas. We won't be stretching the truth too far if we conclude that the rural areas are getting a raw deal when it comes to services of all kinds. But before starting to talk about a solution for the problem, we have to understand its broader dimensions.

Rural areas are lacking in important services because people do not want to "relocate" to these areas. But how can services ever be introduced to these areas if people are unwilling to make the initial move which should, naturally, be followed by the introduction of various services?

It sounds, of course, as if we are talking about the chicken and the egg equation. Settlement, in my opinion, should come first. This has always been the case everywhere else. Before asking the government to extend its umbrella of services to all regions of the country, people should exhibit the willingness to stay on their land and to dig roots in rural areas. Not only that, but local industries and private enterprise should be encouraged and tempted to move to rural regions. It is easy, of course, to sit idly by and ask the government to introduce services to this or that part of the country. And I am not saying the government should not do that. But it would be much easier and more convincing for people who are attached to these areas to voice their expectations.

The government would definitely be more than willing to extend a helping hand to communities that have paved part of the way themselves in their developmental aspirations.

Local communities of course are just one party that are responsible for the deterioration of services in the rural regions. We have to admit that we all share the responsibility that stems from our biased perception of Jordan as being only Amman. Now, with all due respect to our beloved capital, we have to state that it is even in the interest of Amman itself to have living conditions equally acceptable in all parts of the country.

## Personal perspective

By Ahmed Al Ajlouni

# Towards justified existence

SINCE MY arrival in Amman from Doha on occasion of the Fitr vacation I have satisfied myself in public places and social and other occasions with the role of an industrious listener. No doubt it's not an easy job, especially for a man who had had an experience of two decades as a school master. It is wise to listen, because you learn more by listening, than talking. Our Prophet Mohammad was the ideal of a great listener. I asked a distinguished gentleman, "Do you agree with me that the desire to become rich overnight leads people to corruptive ways? He made no comments, but looked serious all the time."

Then he slowly and calmly remarked, "there is a chance for everybody to become more or less well-to-do. Very few enjoy rather permanent chances of wealth. Such people are no danger to society neither socially nor economically."

"It is during times of quick enrichment of devilish people that nations suffer worst."

My friend concluded his argument, and, reclining on the back of his chair, his forehead was covered with profuse sweating. He was absolutely convinced with his argument, and, so showed no sign of yielding to any objections.

I nevertheless added that there should still be further discrimination between two categories of lucky upstarts, the one being those whose Godsent fortune is wisely expended and the other who not only spend their money abroad in mis-

chievous pursuit of earthly pleasures but also become active participants in forging new ways and methods of evil behaviour.

It is most annoying that considerable numbers of those offenders may not find it difficult to associate themselves to pressure groups who exercise their influence behind closed doors. The gravest danger of the abuse of wealth and uncovered corruption is no doubt the sullen rejection of a layman to respond to sincere movements for real reform. Encroachments on confidence joiners between governments and their rank and file of ordinary subjects is nowadays the chronic malady of their world societies regardless of their grade of modernisation or civilization.

The famous story of the shepherd and the wolves is most representative of the status of many countries in the Orient. The story, in short, relates that a shepherd boy who mocked the kindheartedness of his village people once shouted for help against an attacking wolf. The villagers rushed to the scene in utmost haste only to find out that the naughty shepherd-boy was trying his talents on their temperaments.

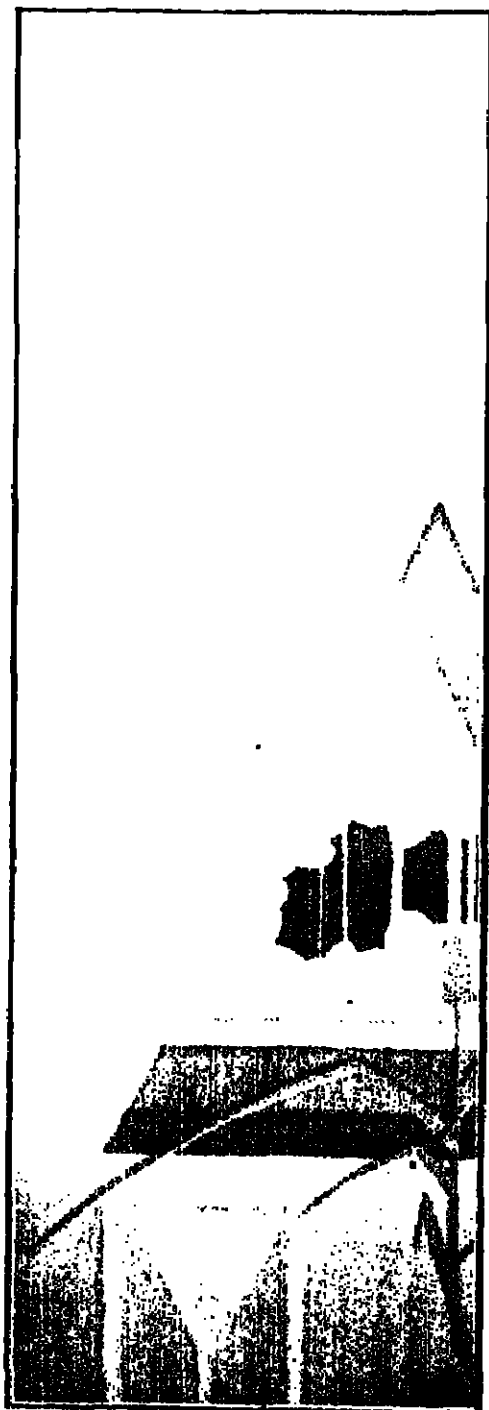
So sorry were they as a result of the boy's lie, but yet many of them responded to a second false call for help by the boy to find out, by their turn that the boy was again tricking them. On the third call from the boy there was a real attack on his folk by wolves; but nobody in the village paid him any attention. Situations similar to this are prevalent in the Third World.

The influence of wealth, pressure groups and secret mischievous rings have almost always had the upper hand. The latest example so much convenient to quote here is the affair of what have been lately named as "The Fat Cats". Those came mostly from among ruffians and adventurers and they exploited what late President Sadat called as "The Policy of Open Doors!" Meaning free trade.

Those fat cats have proved to have become tough enough to face the strongest of the country's rulers. The accumulation of legislation after legislation to hinder the movement of such seekers of wealth in the quickest way possible regardless.

The determination and integrity of timely deterrence is the only shield for the protection of society against "Fat Cats". Dirty hands can only be fought by clean hands such as faulty thoughts that yield to no resistance but that of correct thoughts. Clean men can easily rally support to help them suffocate and finally utterly exterminate the activities of dark ghosts, fat cats and criminals all working under the dark. Honest men are always called upon to bear painful sacrifices to face up against internal evil; otherwise mere words can only tempt offenders to commit worse sins. The path of righteousness is that of martyrs. In no other way can a nation bridge gaps of confidence between itself and its leaders and consequently justify its very existence.

## Newcomer displays thoughtfulness



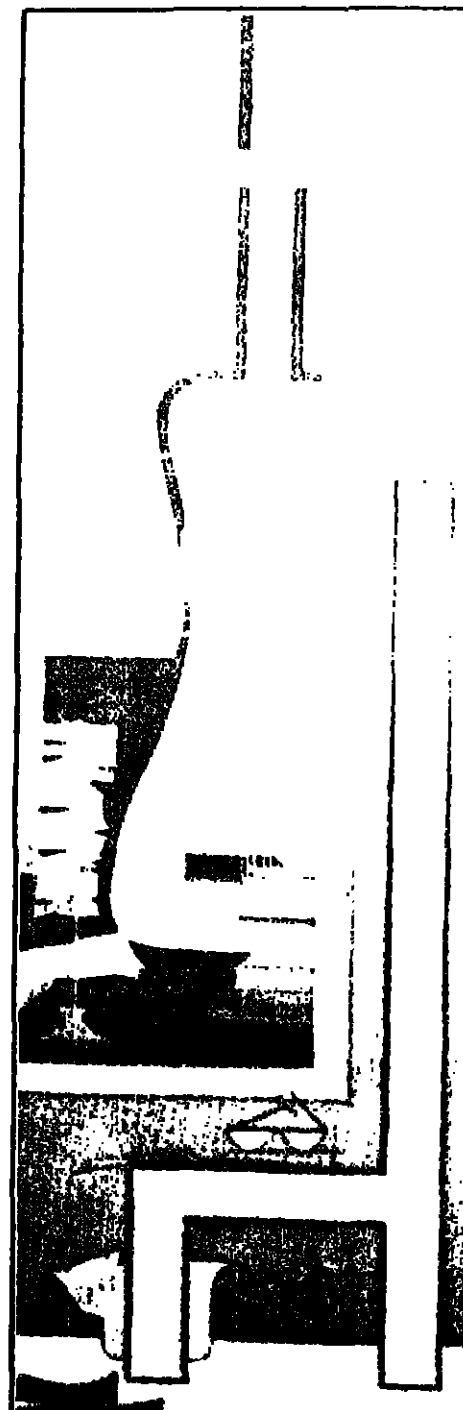
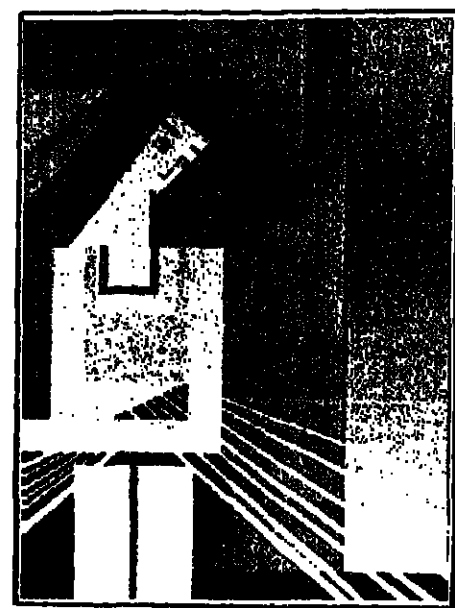
Horizontal, vertical and diagonal bands of colour

By Vanessa Batrouni  
Special to The Star

DR LEILA Bustami's first exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre displays a thoughtfulness and presentation sense rare in a newcomer. The exhibition is embellished by a running frieze of squares and half squares — a visual introductory sentence to the geometrics that are developed into more complex patterns in the works themselves. We are immediately impressed by a pleasing gallery of paintings that precise as blueprints or groundplans build up through tokenism, colour and pattern a series of emotional states.

As an architect she makes use of architectural correspondence of various patterns of spatial organisation into which she slots "cosy" familiar objects. Her geometric designs cannot be termed abstract as they often lend themselves to recognisable shapes whilst retaining their autonomous beauty as squares and triangles. The tight tension of the paintings never relaxes even when the artist introduces, coils, curves and human figures. She reinforces each gridlike composition with horizontal, vertical and diagonal bands of colour.

Squares and triangles



'Cosy' familiar objects

The artist's sensitive and delicate handling of colour perfumes each piece with its feeling. The emotional range of a colour is explored through tones and opposites, so in one painting may have various shades of blue, another a harmonious blend of orange and peppermint green. She uses her colours in chords as skillfully as a musician might on his instrument. In wonder her bleached human figures, drained internally of colour for their forms have been projected and set through their environment — again an architect she sees them in their surroundings.

Symbols are used freely in her work, sometimes as patterns (the recurring til of the four fingered hand) or as, as in the heron, moon and star heron is an ancient Egyptian symbol of the morning and the regeneration of. Consciously or unconsciously she uses in other paintings her own set of symbols that depict human condition, effectively — window frames, door, empty chairs, paper, cats and dogs, a list of familiar articles, she sets with mythical symbolic qualities, and composes them into decipherable or hieroglyphics.

For an artist who is very "musical" her use of structure and vibrating colour, her portrayal of the emotional response music is the least successful. Her work, as mood transmitter, is abundant favour of the dull academic notes: signs of music, the staff, clefs and board. The horizontal and vertical keyboard and staff and the come clefs, "the externals of music" are messengers of its inherent power (though the contours of an object are good use elsewhere, here the symbolic falls short of the artist's intent).

Although Dr. Bustami is dealing human emotional responses, neither that emotion allowed to run riot in colour or jagged lines. Everything is packed away neatly onto slim oblong vases that are sometimes fitted together for added width, in prisms and prism colour and line. Even the looser, some paintings, when it doesn't fit the rigid contours is not a scribble at neat handwriting carefully boxed at nothing disturbs the harmony and the of the composition. Only the circle plays any exuberance, otherwise we ourselves like the couple on a bench vast hallway, overwhelmed by geometric simplicity.



## Birds in an Indian garden

LADY IMPEY, wife of Sir Elijah Impey, first Chief Justice of Bengal and friend of the notorious Warren Hastings, arrived in Calcutta in 1774. Before the imperial straight-jacket descended in the following century, it was a lively and outgoing community curious and admiring of the exotic culture that surrounded them.

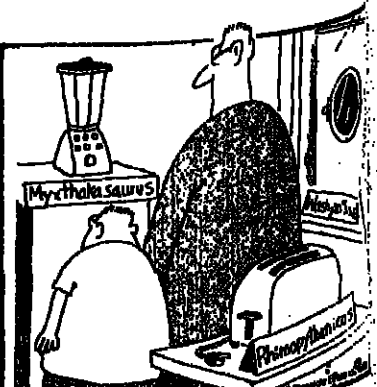
Attempting to capture for home the spirit of the splendours of India, the British commissioned many of the most talented Indian artists from the disintegrating Moghul courts to record the flora and fauna of their native land.

Within months of her arrival, Lady Impey, already a passionate collector of Indian art, had commissioned the first of what were to become the highlight of all such paintings — the Impey Album completed between 1777 and 1782. — a grand series of 157 individual studies of natural history. Only three artists were employed, one Muslim, Shaykh Zayn-al-Din, and two Hindus, Bahawani Das and Ram Das. All three were originally from Patna and trained in the Moghul tradition of naturalistic painting which reached its peak under the Emperor Jahangir early in the previous century.

Exotic Indian birds perch on flowering branches; scarcely visible insects hide on

the leaves; pendulous fruits bow like chess with their luscious weight. In last flowering of a fading tradition, a brilliant colour, technical virtuosity, a masterly design combine to create the best of a new school — the Calcutta School, so named after the East India Company, largely responsible for the commissioning — which was to produce the best of the work created by British in India.

Nineteen pages from the Impey Album have been on display at Calcutta's National Gallery, Bond Street, London, during June and July.



Museum of the future

## West Germans call for ban on chemical

By Tony Catterall

A COMBINED report by the West German Environment and Health Offices has called for a total ban on the production, importation and use of a chemical known as polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) but it also implicitly acknowledges that the call has come too late.

The report says the physical environment is already "severely burdened" with PCB after about 50 years of the chemical's use. Despite measures already taken, the amount of PCB lying free has not been diminished.

In particular, the middle and lower reaches of the rivers Rhine, Ems, Weser and Elbe, as well as many mudflat areas are showing high concentrations and residues are now being discovered in the food chain.

At present they are mainly found in fish and water birds, but the fear is that they could spread more widely and affect whole ecosystems.

The Health Office says the risk to human health is not yet "fully clear," but there is increasing evidence that PCB causes gene damage and cancer. Just as seriously, when heated to around 600 degrees Celsius, it gives off a close relative of dioxin, one of the most poisoning chemicals known.

### Indestructible

According to the report, as much as 40,000 tons could have penetrated the environment by now. It seeps into the ground water from rubbish dumps, and enters the atmosphere through the burning of household and industrial waste.

Suspicions about its dangers were first aroused in the 1970s and since 1978 it has been forbidden in West Germany to

use PCB in anything other than so-called closed systems, mainly as an insulating and cooling material in large electrical transformers. It was previously widely used as a softening agent for plastics, as industrial lubricant, and for fireproofing many materials.

The sole German manufacturer, the chemical giant Bayer, agreed to stop production at the end of last year after its dioxin-emitting properties were widely publicised by a concerned fire service chief.

But there has been no formal ban on PCB, and considerable quantities are still being imported and legally used. It is extremely efficient at its job, and cheaper than the substitutes which have been developed.

Once it gets into the environment, however, there is no way to remove it, as it is virtually indestructible except at extremely high temperatures in specially built disposal plants.

Moreover, there are only three such plants in the whole country, none of which can handle more than 1,000 tons a year. They are also expensive to operate.

At the same time as Bayer was persuaded to stop production, the Government indicated it would introduce new regulations to govern the disposal of PCB, but it has since concluded that industry can safely be left to deal with the matter itself.

The evidence of the present official report suggests otherwise, and the Health and Environment Offices are now pressing for such a change to be made, as well as for other measures to be taken to prevent more of the chemical from coming into the country.

(Observer News Service)

## Environment protection costs 200 German jobs

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION measures enforced by a West German court have cost over 200 Hamburg workers their jobs.

The old established chemicals firm of CH Boehringer, has said it cannot meet stringent new regulations imposed by the state government, and has decided to close.

"There's no chance of our continuing work here," a spokesman said. "We have been forced into this decision for reasons which have nothing to do with either economics or materials."

In fact, the regulations have everything to do with materials, or one in particular, TCDD dioxin, one of the most poisonous chemicals known to man. It is also widespread in Hamburg.

Since the explosion in a chemicals factory in the north Italian town of Seveso in 1976, it has been known that dioxin is an unavoidable by-product in the production of a weed killer formerly one of CH Boehringer's mainstays but which was phased out last year.

What was not known was that the company's other main product, the insecticide sold under the brand name of Lindan (chemical name hexachlorocyclohexan — HCH) also produced dioxin.

### Abnormalities

This came out only in the wake of a horrific television documentary which alleged Hamburg's rate of birth abnormalities was far higher than the national average. A Vietnamese paediatrician said on the programme that many of the characteristics shown were "exactly the same" as those found in her country after the widespread use during the Vietnam War by the Americans of the defoliant Agent Orange — which contains dioxin.

The state government commissioned an independent check on the dumping area

used by CH Boehringer and then on the actual waste still on the firms premises.

The result was — in the words of an official of the state environment ministry — "more dioxin present than we could have dreamed of in our worst possible dreams."

Each kilogramme of what CH Boehringer had said was "corrosive waste product" contained up to 250 microgrammes of TCDD dioxin, and 32 grammes of the only slightly less poisonous OCDD. Other dioxins brought the total up to 46.5 grammes per kilogram of waste.

American experts have estimated that a daily dose of 100th of a microgramme of TCDD will have consequences for health, particularly as regards cancer and chromosome damage.

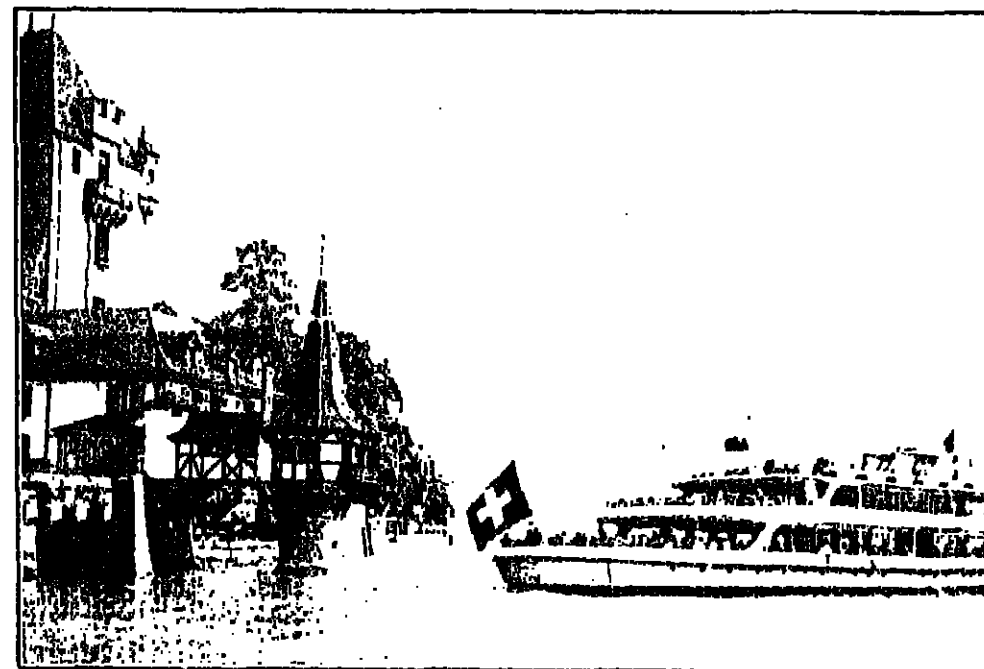
The news magazine Der Spiegel has alleged the Hamburg environment minister knew as early as September last year that one of the city's major chemical dumping grounds was heavily polluted with dioxin, which was leaking into the ground water, but had dismissed it as "presenting no acute danger."

However, after the reaction aroused by the television documentary, action had to be taken.

CH Boehringer was instructed that, by last Monday at the latest, all of the dioxin contaminated waste had to be cleared from its premises; and that in future no more than one millionth of a gramme of dioxin per cubic metre could be released into the air, and 1,000 millionth of a gramme per kilogramme into the water.

On Tuesday, the factory was quiet, while the management spoke of a possible appeal. On Wednesday came the announcement of closure and 224 redundancies.

While regretting the loss of jobs, environmentalists are jubilant that at least one health hazard in the city has been removed. They say, however, that CH Boehringer should have been cleaned up or closed years ago.



Clean lakes win out over clean clothes

## Swiss opt for clean lakes

By Norris Willatt

WHA! is more important: clean clothes or clean lakes?

The Swiss are opting for the lakes with their decision to ban detergents containing phosphates, beginning 1 January, 1986.

The ruling has given rise to widespread comment, including some sideswipes at Swiss standards of personal cleanliness — which some other nationals consider to be less than desirable.

What concerns the Swiss is the damage being done to their lakes and rivers by the discharge into them of the effluent from millions of commercial and home washing machines, containing phosphates, which are said to destroy the algae on which fish feed, so promoting their death, and touching off an oxygen-depleting process that eventually could turn a limpid lake into a stagnant pond.

This is not sheer speculation. Ecologists claim the depletion is far advanced in some of the Swiss lakes, and getting worse by the moment. Given that the lakes attract foreigners to the country, the tourist trade could suffer.

The authorities have been concerned about the problem for some years; in fact, legislation involving phosphates has been on the table since 1977, according to Rodolfo Pedrini, director of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Environment.

Not surprisingly, the decision to put it into effect has not been received with en-

thusiasm by detergent manufacturers. Moreover, they claim the Swiss housewife will be the loser. It's the phosphate which is the agent that enables them to advertise the "whiter than white" effect of TV commercials.

The manufacturers also complain that they are being singled out as offenders and point out that far more pollution of waterways is caused by the run-off from fields and farms of phosphate contained in fertilisers and animal feed than is phosphate-free.

It is perhaps understandable that the Swiss authorities have singled out the makers of detergents — since their products are mostly made abroad — rather than their own farmers, whose economy would be severely disrupted if they had to buy fertilisers and animal feed that was phosphate-free.

Berne's response is that their drive against detergents is only the first move in a campaign to effect a general environmental clean-up. Other measures will follow.

Meanwhile, how about the state of the Swiss laundry? Well, it seems that their washing may not be as gleaming without the key phosphorus compound. But there are alternatives, even though they don't do as good a job and they are also polluting according to the detergent peddlers.

It's doubtful if a couple of years from now the Swiss will be going about with grubby shirts and soiled blouses. They'll probably look just a little bit less whiter than white.

(ONS)

## PVC under suspicion

AFTER THE dioxin scare which led to the closure of a Hamburg chemicals factory late last month comes another horror story which could have world-wide implications.

An investigation by Hamburg Environment Ministry has shown that two domestic garbage incinerators are giving out dioxin, called by scientists the most poisonous substance ever produced by man. The amounts are minuscule, but they still exceed official limits by a factor of 700.

As the incinerators deal only with household rubbish, ministry officials have virtually ruled out industrial waste as the culprit.

Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) the ubiquitous plastic which makes up a significant proportion of domestic rubbish is a much more likely culprit.

Investigations are now going on in other states of West Germany as to whether their rubbish incinerators have the same problem.

The cause has been known for some time: heating halogenated hydrocarbons — of which PVC is one — to around 600 degrees Celsius destroys the basic substances, but gives off various dioxins, amongst them 2,3,7,8 TCDD.

(Agencies)

# Standing ready for all our emergencies

By Najwa Kefay  
Special to The Star

THE HOUSE is on fire, the cat is trapped in a drain, there is a medical emergency — where do you turn for help? In Jordan since 1956 you have been able to call on the Civil Defence Department for help with fire, rescue, emergency training and ambulance services.

Until 1970, it was attached to the Public Security Department and then became associated with the Ministry of the Interior.

Colonel Yaser Al Hamoud, Deputy Director of the department told The Star that they have recently received 10 new fire cars and now the fire fighting section of the service has a sufficient number. "But," says Colonel Al Hamoud, "we rely in this matter on a decentralization policy under which all cars throughout Jordan help each other if needed." But as Colonel Al Hamoud pointed out, "We have so far been successful in extinguishing all the fires we have faced."

The main problem the department faces is getting the right address. "The element of time is extremely important in our job," Col. Al Hamoud goes on, "and people who inform about a fire either give a vague address, which misleads us, or in many cases they are too confused, and are not in the right condition to inform us of the right details."

## Rescue

Another of the Civil Defence Department's is the Rescue Team, which is relatively new in its duties. Previously most cases were dealt with on an individual level and were handled by the armed forces. Now it is a reliable branch with new sophisticated machinery to facilitate its work including a 44 metre electric ladder which can be lifted to its maximum height in 44 seconds.

The third branch of the department is the Precaution and Public Safety Department, which is responsible for training and educating the public and volunteers in cases of emergency.

The department organizes fire precaution measures and makes sure they are incorporated in the planning procedures of the building and construction of buildings above three stories, factories, institutions and companies. It trains students in

schools and consideration is being given to the idea of making civil defence an obligatory course at school.

"Our aim is to reach every house, and we will do our best to do so," says Colonel Al Hamoud.

## Ambulance

The fourth department of the system but certainly not the least in value is the Ambulance and Emergency Service.

For the past three years Jordan has had a modern ambulance service with a fleet of 30 ambulances, equipped with the most modern medical equipment for emergency cases and accidents. It is being run by a staff trained under the supervision and with the co-operation of the English Ambulance Service System.

"The idea was initiated by His Majesty King Hussein in response to the growing number of fatal accidents on the roads, particularly the desert roads. The aim was also to limit as much as possible then, the interference of untrained bystanders who often do more harm than good to the accident victim."

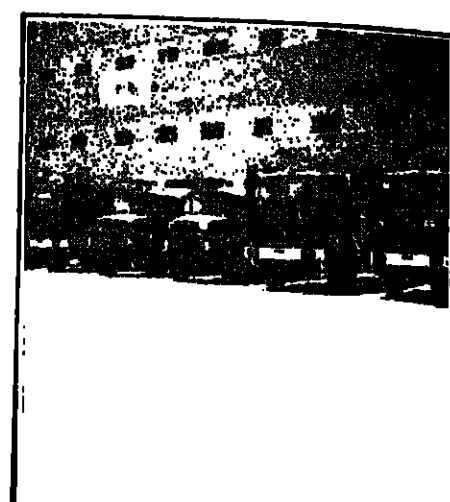
"As a result, our new department was established, as another branch of the Civil Defence System, and we are directly responsible to the chief of the system, Major General Khaled El Tarawneh," said chief of the Ambulance and Emergency Service, Major Mohammad Taha Al-Hamoud.

Until now nine permanent units have been positioned along the desert highway, starting from Aqaba in the south, going north until the Iraqi borders and west until the end of the Jordan Valley. These centres are at:

- 1- Al Quera, 51 km. from Aqaba, which evacuates its victims to the Princess Haya Hospital in Aqaba.
- 2- Al Hasa, 46 km. from Tafieh which evacuates its victims to the Tafieh Hospital.
- 3- Al Quatrana, 41 km. from Kerak which evacuates to the Kerak Hospital.
- 4- Al Jiza, recently opened near the Queen Alia International Airport for accident cases in the airport area, which uses the facilities of the Amman hospitals.



Major General Khaled El Tarawneh



A clean record to date in fire fighting

5- Beer Mazkour, 115 km. from Aqaba and 135 km. from Kerak, which evacuates either to Kerak or Aqaba.

6- Al Azrak, 96 km. from Zarqa which uses the Zarqa Hospital.

7- Al Safawi (H5), 100 km. from Mafrak.

8- Al Roweishdeh (H4).

A new centre is now being established, at Yarmouk University. All the equipment and the machinery is ready, and the station now only needs staff housing.

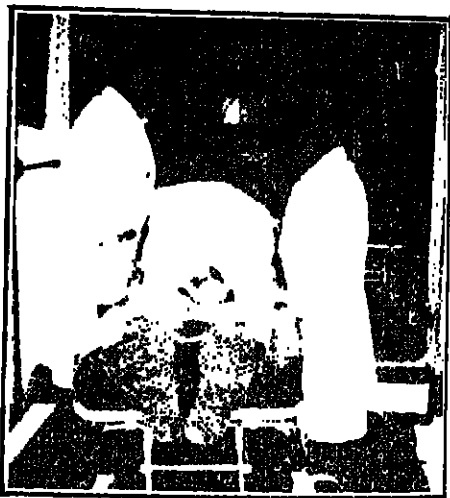
Each of these centres is equipped with two ambulances, and one fire extinguishing vehicle. "In road accidents, a car can easily explode and then catch fire, and we are always on the go, and ready to take over," says Major Al Hamoud.

Recently the system received ten more Mercedes ambulances, all with the essential equipment ready for opening more new centres.

Each of the vans is equipped to accommodate patients with different problems such as suffocation, poisoning, cuts and haemorrhage, fractures, shocks, heart failure, burns etc.

The vans also have a radio system and can maintain direct contact with hospitals throughout the Kingdom. Thus if any problem arises, the person in charge can receive directions from the hospital doctor.

Along the highway from Aqaba to Rweishdeh, there are also telephones and, in case of emergency, travellers can get in touch with the Ambulance and Emergency Service through them and they



The ambulance service is equipped with the latest facilities.

At the end, it is worth mentioning that the efficiency of the service officers, in all the fields of first aid, can be attributed to the big efforts made by Mr. Walton, director of the London Ambulance Service, who had been the technical advisor to the director general of the civil defence. Mr. Walton provided comprehensive studies, facilities and training to Jordanian officers in the London Ambulance Service, apart from sending competent instructors to train the service staff here in Jordan. He has also assisted the department in purchasing the most modern ambulance equipment from the UK.

## When should a child learn how to swim?

THE MOST common question asked of swimming coaches around the world is "When can my child learn to swim?"

The answer usually surprises people because they expect to hear five years old or older. However, these are not the best ages for a child to learn to swim. The best age for a child to begin swimming is before they forget that they already know how. This age is four to 10 months after birth.

Human babies are natural swimmers. This was believed to be true for many years because of various movements that babies make while sleeping or playing. It was not proved, however, until recently in underwater "birthing chambers" in the Soviet Union.

In these chambers, resembling small heated pools, the entire birthing process occurs under water. Obviously the baby is accustomed to the water environment because it lives in water prior to birth so there is no immediate danger to the mother or child. Immediately after birth the babies begin making swimming or climbing movements. It is through this

and other information gathered from the Soviet techniques that we have come to the conclusion that swimming is an instinctive human skill.

Not all births in the Soviet Union occur under water, of course. It is a technique that is used for various medical and experimental reasons and the mother, father and doctor are well-versed in what will happen and when. It was not invented to help children swim better, but that is one of the results of the process.

## Natural

At this early age, babies make definite swimming movements but they are not very effective swimmers. They do all of their swimming under water with their eyes open. Babies know to hold their breath when their eyes are below water level. As they become stronger, their natural swimming movements begin to move them about more effectively in the water. They learn to breathe while swimming. This occurs at about the age of 10 months in babies who have been swimming since four to six months of age. This is quite an accomplishment when you realize that breathing while swimming is the one skill that adults find most difficult.



Swimming, it should be as natural as breathing

These children develop no fear of the water, the single greatest obstacle to learning to swim. Humans have no natural fear of water, and if children become afraid of water it is usually because of their parents. Parents react in strange ways when they are in or around water with their young children. If a child accidentally goes under water the parent can usually immediately help them. If the reaction of the parent to this is a smile and some fun noises the child will learn to like going under water. But if the parent reacts to this situation as if it were a close brush with death the child will also. Children reflect their parents' fears.

Underwater birthing is not a crazy sweeping the world and I doubt it will ever become popular because of special skills and costs involved. But helping your baby learn to swim and enjoy water is a very popular programme in many countries. In programmes such as this babies, six months to 2 years, attend classes with a parent. Coaches demonstrate different techniques to the parents that they can practice with their child. With proper care, children and parents will begin to appreciate water fun without a lot of unnecessary fears.

(US Sports Academy)

## A day at the "Home of Peace"

By Star Staff Writer

THE SIMILARITY between orphanages and old people's homes is that their residents are the unwanted and homeless members of society; the difference is that hope lingers amongst the corridors of orphanages, whereas a strong streak of awaiting prevails the dormitories of the homes for the elderly — these places are havens for the elderly to spend their last days in peace.

This thought struck me as I was spoonfeeding a mentally handicapped middle-aged woman. She was sitting in a semi-fetal position on a flowered-designed sofa, and opened her mouth wide every time I filled the spoon with rice and lamb meat. I wondered whether she realized that I was not one of the white-dressed nuns who fed her three times a day. I doubt she did.

Approximately 90 elderly and "unwanted" people receive the needed care and attention from the nine Sisters of Charity who singlehandedly run the Home of Peace, in Amman. These senior citizens are either too heavy a burden for their families to take care of — due to family problems, mental or physical handicaps or illnesses — or that they merely met helpless old age with no families whatsoever.

Once I entered the main door of the home, I was welcomed with genuine "ahlan wa sahlan" from the few residents who happened to be in the hallway. Waiting for one of the nuns to appear, I noticed the several cozy, although simple, chairs set for visitors. Yet, the indications of how well-kept the home was, came from the shiny floor tiles and the fresh clean smell of the hall.

## The men's sector

Several moments passed before a nun walked through the hall. With a hearty and friendly smile, she placed the red plastic pail she had in her hands onto the floor and shook my hand. The rough and red skin of her palms told the story of hard and continuous work in the kitchen and the laundry room.

Walking further down the corridor is quite a different experience for a first-time visitor. Nothing had prepared me for the sight of such a huge number of elderly men sitting side by side against the wall running along the dormitories.

Several men got up and approached me. After shaking my hand, they asked whether I had any cigarettes to give them. Some even asked about my health and said they were glad to see me — as if I were an old and dear friend.

The other side of the corridor overlooked the home's garden, which was full of green plants and flowers. Men were scattered here and there, bent over as they worked their green thumbs on the bushes. On the other side of the garden was the corridor which marked the women's section of the home, and I clearly heard the sound of female chatting coming through the open windows.

## The women's sector

Where the men were slightly reserved in receiving me as a visitor, the women were quite the opposite. Before I knew it, a chair was offered and the elderly ladies lost no time to have me join the crowd.

After they had asked me for an oral resume about my name, occupation, marital status, age and address, and seemed satisfied



Some of the residents of the Home of Peace; their eyes staring at the unknown telling the story of being abandoned silently.

with the given information, they began talking about themselves.

Among the gathering was an elderly woman who had two lovely snow-white braids on each side of her shoulders. Although half blind, she was able to see my short haircut.

"When I was your age, girls never dreamt of having their hair cut short. The longer it was, the more beautiful. What a pity that my braids are not as they were then, very thick and down to my hips. I even used to hide them under my dress, to keep the evil-eye away," she commented and then went on to give me advice of how to let my hair grow long enough for braiding.

A very sweet, middle-aged lady, crippled due to sclerosis which came about after her bearing six children, told me how her life used to be at one of the Jordanian northern villages, where she was born and grew up. Another woman, whose face, those marked, asked me whether I could find her two daughters, living at one of the refugee camps in Amman to tell them that they should come to visit her. Each daughter was married with half a dozen of children and a husband unwilling to take the old lady into the family.

She took upon herself to teach me several traditional Arabic wedding songs. "Such songs are being forgotten, just as many other things are," she commented, on the verge of weeping. Just then, another woman with a slight mental handicap began to trill to cheer up the old lady — and it worked.

When lunch was ready, those who were capable of feeding themselves were sent to the dining room, and those who were not, were fed by the nuns.

As I was feeding one of the women, a 40-year old sweet and shy woman came to talk to me. She surprised me with her lovely English accent that comes from English language courses she once took at the British Council several years ago. She told me that she had been staying at the home for four years now because she has no family to go to.

After lunch, the corridor floors were mopped, and then the residents were given cups of tea. Half an hour passed by before a group of visitors arrived.

It was sad how many of the visitors cringed and were actually afraid of the old women, although most of these women gave the usual warm welcome. I noticed these elderly people were used to such reactions from various visitors, nevertheless, their faces clearly depicted the hurt and somewhat offended feelings



All Things Considered

## Painting on fabrics

PAINTING ON silk has recently become a popular new interest. With a little training in the technique needed you can produce really lovely items — scarves, wall-hangings or even your own specially designed print for a dress. The material itself has a sheer delicacy that has made it a favourite of those who could afford it for centuries. And when it is painted, the design's colours have a translucency that adds to its attractiveness.

There are courses available for those who want to try this art form. Also there are kits with everything included that you would need if you want to try this on your own. Ask at major art supply stores. Silk material is sold in textile shops and usually costs about JD 3 per metre. The kits run around JD 9. So, for all the beauty that you can create with these supplies you can probably see that it might be rather expensive if you really got enthusiastic about this hobby. But having an outlet for your creative urges is enjoyable.

If you have a family, children, then it can become a question of how to satisfy your creative urges and still stay within the household budget. Here are some suggestions on how to make lovely textile designs...the cheap way.

In the same shop that sells the silk-painting kits, if you look further down the shelf or ask the attendant, you will find jars of all-fabric paints at 750 fils each. These can be used on any type of material, whether cotton, synthetic or blends. And by purchasing the primary colours of red, yellow, and blue, plus white and black, you will be able to mix any shade you want. Ask for a colour chart.

To go with these, you will need a minimum of two soft watercolour brushes, number 8 for most work and number 2 for thin details. If you would like to try bold designs then get a big brush. And if you want to do a repeated design like a border pattern then you might want to stencil. This needs two stencilling brushes, a size 3 and a size 7. For the design, get some thin lightweight cardboard or thin stiff plastic film — a type of material that will not readily absorb the moisture from the paint.

Draw your design on a piece of paper, then tape it down to your stencil material with a piece of carbon paper under it to trace out the pattern, or if you are using plastic, tape the design under the film and use a marker pen for tracing. Cut it out with scissors or a paper cutter. When stencilling, be sure not to load your brush up with too much paint, but just dip the tip of the brush in the colour and then remove excesses on a piece of absorbent paper.

Or if you want to work freehand, you may draw your design directly on the piece of material with a regular lead pencil. This will wash out later.

You can use any type of material on the market. Unbleached muslin at 600 fils a metre will make a nice caftan for summer. Or you may purchase readymade items of clothing like T-shirts and personalize them with your name, tracings from your favourite poster, a self portrait, or your best-loved cartoon character.

The nice thing about these paints is that they are washable until they are "set", so any accidental spillings can be mopped up. You "set" the paint by running a hot iron over it, and then it is permanent and colourfast. So there you are. With a few simple supplies you may become Picasso of pique, the Cezanne of cotton, Warhol of the washables.

## Would you believe it?

AN INDIGNANT resident of Nancy, France, is to appeal against a speeding charge brought when he was rushing to hospital suffering from a snake bite.

The man was bitten on the thumb by a viper while on holiday in Brittany. He had driven off speedily to get medical care. Alas for him, the car broke through a radar trap, and a local gendarme, sceptical of the man's frantic alibi, filed charges. — AFP.

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## Friends of Archaeology

The Friends of Archaeology have a quiet programme for the pleasant month of August but you do have the chance for three short trips.

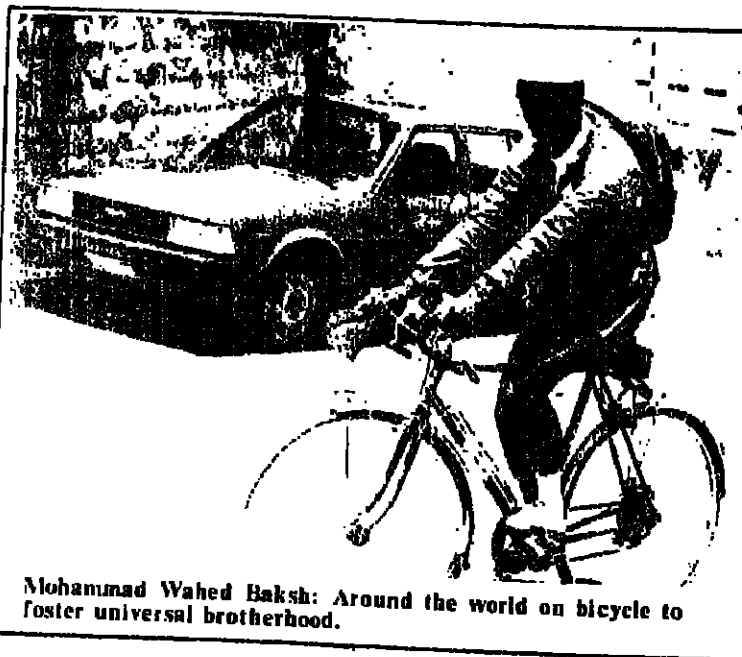
The first is on Friday 3 August to Tell Umelri, an impressive Bronze Age through hellenistic age site located halfway between Amman and the new Queen Alia Airport on the property of FOA President Raouf Abujaber. The group will visit the site under the guidance of Dr. Lawrence Geraty and Dr. Larry Herr who are directing the excavations.

Following the tour of Tell Umelri the group will proceed to Tell Hisban and an adjoining Roman cemetery for a guided tour by Dr. Geraty and Dr. Herr. This site is located between Naur and Madaba and one which they excavated in the early 1970s.

The tour will depart Amman in private cars. Please meet at the department of antiquities registration centre at 8:30 on Friday.

The second trip is to Tell Abila which has been tentatively planned for Friday 10 August. Watch for announcement.

Khirbet Iskander has been selected for the third trip, which will take place on Friday 17 August. It is a unique fortified early bronze IV settlement (Circa 2300 - 1900 B.C.) in the Wadi Walla. Dr. Suzanne Richard who has conducted recent excavations at the site will lead the tour. The tour will depart Amman in private cars. Please meet at the department of antiquities registration centre at 8:30 on the day.



Muhammad Wahed Baksh: Around the world on bicycle to foster universal brotherhood.

## Around the world on a bicycle

By Star Staff Writer  
AMMAN — "Let us be friends, let us try to foster brotherhood among the youth all over the world irrespective of castes, colour, race and locations. Let us try to contribute our minimum efforts for mankind. Let us fight

against the poverty and the dowry system. Let us make consciousness in the people about society to make our environment more livingful and peaceful, let us expense more for the basic needs instead of the luxury goods", these are the words of Mr. Muhammad Wahed Baksh, a Bangladeshi youth now in Amman on his around the world trip on a bicycle.

A post graduate in business management from the University of Dhaka, Baksh told The Star that his inquisitiveness to see the Wonders of the World.

## Children exhibit painting skill

HAI NASAL community centre has been a centre of attraction for the children in the area. The centre conducted an exhibition of paintings done by a group of children between six and fourteen years of age, for three days last week.

Miss Ferial Saleh, manager of the community centre said on the occasion that "We would like the children of our centre get acquainted with various kinds of paintings to develop a kind of a loving sense for art."

The exhibition was a beautiful collection of oil and wax paintings in addition to other pictures made out of paper clippings and many clay pots decorated by children. The painters were the sons and daughters of the teaching staff of the University of Jordan who has taken painting lessons in a summer club organised by the fine arts department at the University of Jordan under the supervision of Mr. Tasseer, the university's art teacher.

which has taken root in him since his childhood had perforce took him out on this expedition on bicycle as it is the cheapest mean as well as the best method to meet people all over the world.

He left Dhaka on 19 September 1983 and so far covered India, Pakistan, Iran, UAE, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman and Egypt where from he entered Jordan. The scorching heat or the sandstorms in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait had not been a hindrance to his adventure. He carries drinking water, light foods, tools for maintenance of his bicycle in addition to his clothes and a sleeping bag. He covers 150-200 kilometres daily from morning to evening.

Bangladesh government provided him with initial financial assistance apart from a bicycle and other accessories to commence his trip. On reaching Dubai, the UAE Cycling Association donated him with a 5 speed gear bicycle which he wishes to ride till the completion of his tour hopefully by the end of 1987.

He has a word of praise for Jordan at the first instance on the tremendous hospitality he enjoyed on his arrival at Aqaba, where Mr. Ali Shau Yasseem, proprietor of the Aqaba commercial establishment had provided him all the assistance including boarding and lodging for that day.

Young Rahmeh Sadaqa, a student at the secondary school and a member of the Hai Nasal centre was among the girls who have participated in the exhibition. She told The Star that "she liked the pieces on display very much and it has given her a lesson to try to do anything."

Another girl Ilham Khalil who attends the sixth elementary class and who also helped in arranging the exhibition told The Star that "the exhibition gave her ideas to use simple things

used at home like potweaves as artistic objects. Bits of candles that are of no use at home could be when melted used for painting," she added.

The Suwileh community centre on its part also had its share of the activities last week. They conducted a programme under the patronage of Mr. Abdul Salam Kan'an, the minister of social development in honour of visiting 15-Arab-American students and other members of the Rotary club.



David Latta with wife Hafida

Working for worldwide organizations such as the British Council, one "becomes accomplished at living out of suitcases," as David Latta, the new representative of the British Council, put it.

And David actually has already proved his point as he is already settled comfortably at the British Council although he has only been in Jordan for six weeks, replacing David Bell.

"I can't believe my good fortune. One of Jordan's strongest specialties is sure to be that it knows how to welcome newcomers and make them feel quite at home," he said smiling.

David also says that among his first impression of Jordan was that of awe. "My predecessors have done a magnificent job and everyone I have met spoke warmly of the work of the British Council," he comments.

David actually looks younger than his 41 years, especially when giving out one of his Scottish smiles, which is quite frequent. And does he intend to bring in new ideas to the British Council, as many young people do? "I see my job as a continuation of the tradition my predecessors have established here. But as Jordan becomes a more deve-

loped society, the challenge posed is to build on further success," he says.

There are three factors which will definitely help David during his work in Jordan. His first and third appointments, in 1966 and in 1973, were in the Middle East, as the assistant representative of the British Council in Tunisia and Beirut. The third factor comes from home, as David's wife, Hafida, is herself a Tunisian.

When talking about Tunisia, David refers to it in a very warm way. "I think every British Council officer falls in love with the country first posted to," he explains. Yet, he went further on to marry a young lady of the country he was first posted to. Hafida is the first woman graduate of the Administration Graduates School in Tunisia and was working for the Ministry of Culture in organizing summer festivals when she met David.

They have two sons, Rafiq Mark is 16 years old, and Nicholas Kareem is 12. The boys are now in Jordan for the summer vacations.

David's job has sent him as well to Pakistan and Tanzania.

There are the pros and cons for moving from one country to another every four to five years.

"In some ways, it gets easier and in some ways it gets harder," he says. "As one gets older, one learns that the friends made are the friends you have to say goodbye to — and you get hurt, actually. And your children have to be left at home in England for school. But as far as work is concerned, the accumulated experience makes it easier to handle," David explains.

IN AID OF LOCAL CHILDREN'S CHARITIES  
THERE WILL BE A GARDEN PARTY AND SALE OF  
Cakes, Toys, Plants, Books, Handicrafts and Good White Elephants  
at  
the British Defence Attache's Residence  
next to the German Embassy  
in Jebel Amman  
Wednesday 8 August 1984  
3 o'clock.

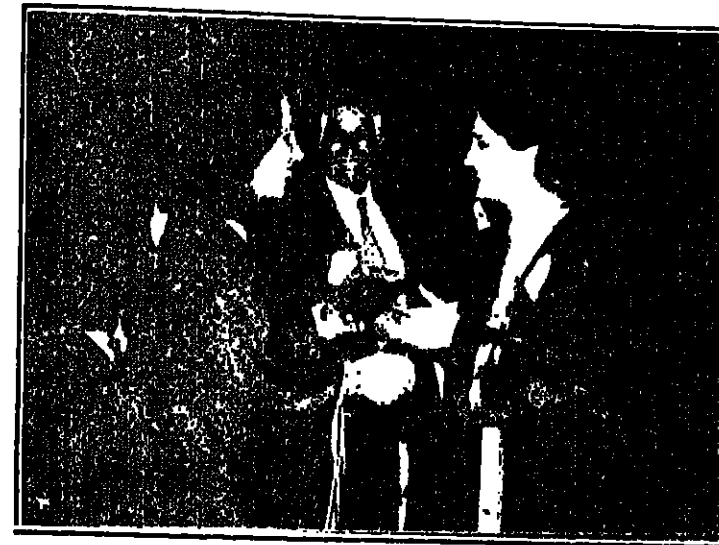
## Princess Basma presents certificates

Her Royal Highness Princess Basma patronised the graduation ceremony of the second group of the National College last Sunday at Al-Husseini sports city.

In his speech chairman of the college's board of trustees, Mr. Bashir El Sabagh, thanked Her Royal Highness for her patronage and stressed the fact that a well educated citizen with a good sense of civil consciousness is a great asset to the country and the backbone of its development.

A report on the development of the college was presented during the ceremony by Dr. Abdul Husain Attieh, the college's dean, who also emphasized that citizens of Jordan are the means for the development process and that education is the best medium to make a citizen productive.

At the end of the graduation ceremony, Princess Basma presented the certificates to the graduates and gave away some awards to top rankers. The ceremony was attended by members of the board of trustees along with the teaching staff and a big audience consisting mostly of students' parents.



Princess Basma presents certificate to a successful graduate

Ace and Charles Metropolis gave a very special treat, for the Jordanian teenage society, last Friday, as they presented their "84 Concert spectacular", at the Al-Husseini Sport City, Palace of Culture.

The concert was "Spectacular" all right, as it displayed a lot of actions such as riding a motorcycle on the stage, followed by the appearance of the members of the band in a cloud of smoke, and last but certainly not least, as a demonstration of the Israeli occupation against the peaceful Palestinians, was taking place in the background, while Charlie was presenting his famous song "The Story of Palestine," as well as his other very expressive and meaningful Palestine songs. The performance received thunderous applause from the audience, who had almost packed the theatre.

As for Ace, they presented a number of their beautiful new songs which they composed and directed by themselves. Waleed Hammad was their sound engineer.

All the proceeds of that concert went to charity, like all Ace's previous concerts.

The four members of the Band, Amer, Fida, Maleem and Fawzi, along with Charlie, left to Geneva, the next day after the concert, to record an Album of their songs in Switzerland, nevertheless neither any of them plan to quit the school and devote all his time to music. All of them are good, hardworking students. In fact Amer Al Muhaisen, the guitarist came in the fourth in the Kingdom, in the Tawjihi examinations. To all of them, music is just a hobby, and their studies always come first.

Well known Lebanese businessman, Mr. Yehia Shamas, accompanied by his wife Wisam arrived in Amman last week to pay a visit to his cousin, the consular attaché in the Lebanese embassy, Mr. Hussain Shamas, who is now also the Charge d'Affaires in the absence of the Ambassador Mr. Samir Hubeika.

On this occasion, Noura Shamas, the attaché's wife, held a "morning coffee" party in the honour of the guest Wisam and introduced her to some of the ladies, from both the Lebanese as well as the Jordanian communities. The party was strictly a ladies' affair where they enjoyed delicious Lebanese snacks and sweets.

Among the ladies present, were Mrs. Alay Haddad, with her sister, Mrs. Lella Al Nemri with her sister Samia, Miss Asma Al Naber, Mrs. Huda Barouni, Mrs. Fadia Shouelri, Mrs. Mervat Taleh Al Suhail, Mrs. Ibrahim Al Shetk, and Mrs. Khadija Al Masri.

The two guests left for Beirut, after spending four days here in Jordan.

## How the tiger becomes a man-eater

By 'Iqbal'

MOST PEOPLE don't know the fact that the Tiger is not a man-eater by nature, but only becomes a man-eater, after it tastes human blood and flesh. This generally happens by accident or in a case of self defence. But once it discovers the taste, it hates everything else and delights in making the human being its prey, attacking him treacherously, and never face to face.

This instinct to pursue an interesting new taste exists in all living creatures.

But the human being is superior in such attitudes. The tribes living in primitive conditions in the jungles have very few ambitions. They believe the world is confined to the forests where they live. They are ignorant of money, clothes, cinemas and even the urban race. If one among them gets an opportunity to taste luxury in urban society he will not leave that place which offers such a new experience in his life.

This instinctive quality in the civilized people is more aggressive and found everywhere. Once a man enjoys the hobby of money making and starts to live in a 'heaven' on earth, he has no soft spot for the poor. His struggle is no longer to earn his bread but to acquire new castles, cars and other ultra-modern luxuries. I have often been astonished to see a man of fortune still squeezing the people to increase his wealth.

It is a curse to be sick and if by ill-luck one becomes so, it is hell to become a patient of a private hospital. One of my friends unfortunately had to visit a hospital with complaints of a sore throat. The physician examined him and advised his admission for a thorough medical check-up. The investigation started immediately after admission, and included clinical and laboratory tests.

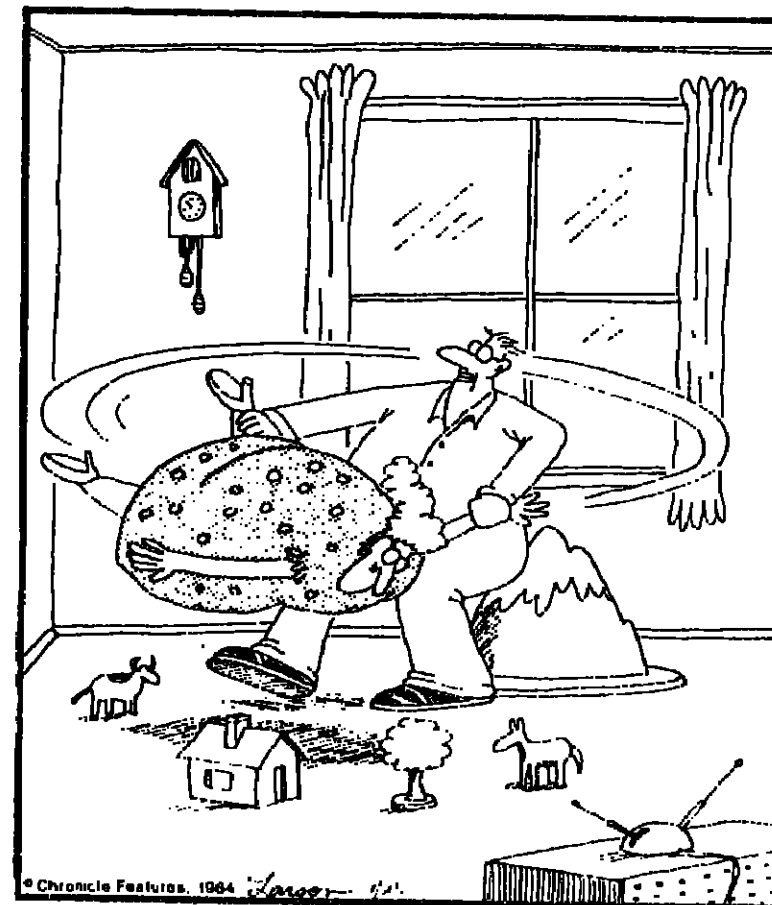
After undergoing exercises from X-ray room to the laboratory he became tired, and then was tied to a bed with an I.V. drip needle. I was astonished to see why a man who takes fluids orally was being administered dextrose intravenously, they were giving him anti-biotic drugs through the drip.

Thus the poor man remained for two days, of course, he was relieved of his pain, which was caused by a septic tonsillitis. But when he was discharged he came close to having a heart attack on seeing his bill... \$250.

Oh! this may be the reason that there are beds available always in that hospital. A graveyard silence spreads over in the hospital and its compound. People are perhaps scared of being squeezed. But why are they? Just so others can accumulate more and more money.

Alexander the Great, after conquering the majority of the world, eventually realized that what he earned could not be carried with him on his journey to eternity. He died while on his way conquering the world. Alexander asked his confidantes to keep his hands outside the coffin when he was taken to the grave. He wanted the people to know that though he had the might to conquer the world, he could not even carry a particle of sand along with him.

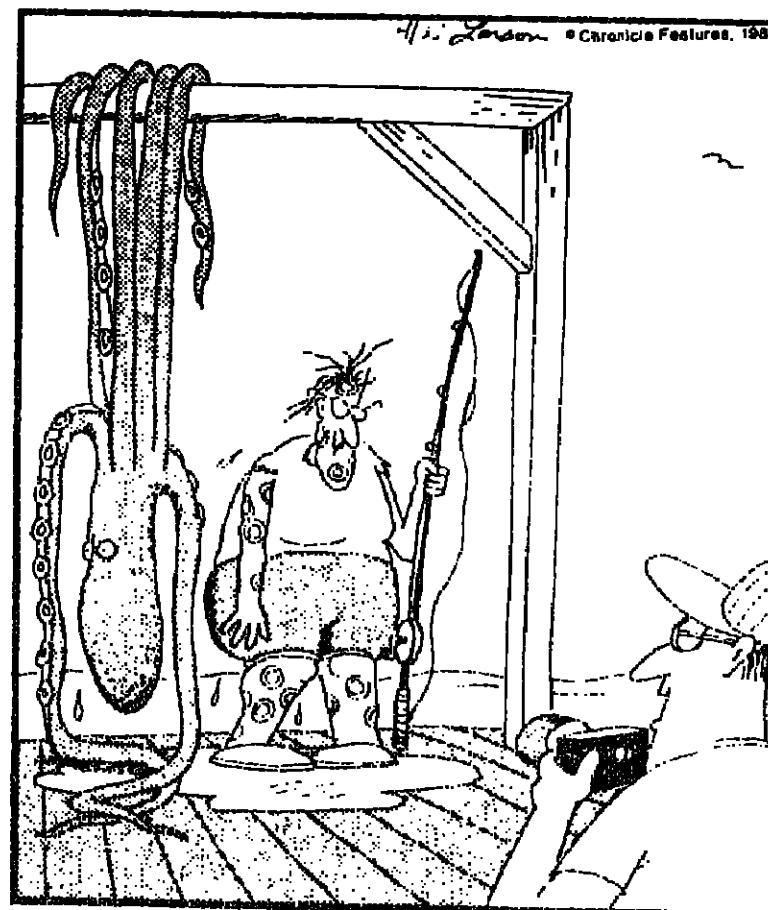
Yet, man's greed for accumulating money and wealth goes on, while others fight for survival. The love for more luxury and money, by those who already enjoy it, runs on even overriding their humanity. Their unlimited ambition to achieve more lead them even to notoriety. Whereas the tribes ignorant of all this lead a happy life and is humane to its fellow tribes. This is the world. Then how can we blame the tiger if it becomes a man-eater.



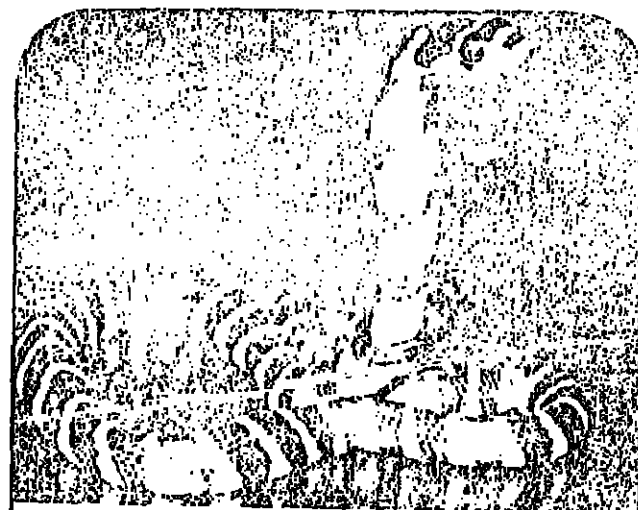
On the next pass, however, Helen failed to clear the mountains.

## The Far Side

By GARY LARSON



"Oo! I know, Doris!... Drape one of his arms over your shoulder!"



A DAY-OLD baby King cobra, about 40 cm long, at the Madras Snake Park. It was shown emerging from the egg. Even at this stage, it is very agile and fully equipped with fangs and venom. When frightened, it can spread or raise its hood to startle the enemy, a self-defence posture. And it feeds on other snakes — baby water snakes and striped keelbacks.

## Poetry Corner

### King of Beasts

To come close to a city  
is a hard matter  
For one man — all these hawks  
And crocodiles, milch-cows and  
Pretty posies, sting-nettles and basking  
Sharks wear human faces. Easy  
For a man-fox to recognize  
A man-fox or a blue hare being  
A man; but how is he to know  
A disguised shrimp or a nightingale  
With a pipe in its mouth?

— The only one  
There's no mistake about it  
The indifferent lion loling  
Through the jungle in the back of  
His Rolls-Royce. When you see him,  
Keep off the Zebra crossing — dive  
Down an alley, if you're a lark,  
Straight up in the air.

Norman MacCaig

## ODDITIES



A female Surinam toad, with eggs and young on its back.

### What toad carries its young on its back?

WE KNOW that the frogs and toads in the ponds set free their eggs, which float on the water. That is the general way of these half-and-half creatures which live on both water and land — amphibians is their correct name. One strange kind of toad is called the Surinam, and makes its home in Guiana and Brazil. The skin on the back of the female Surinam toad is full of small holes. Somehow she manages, probably with the help of the father toad, to get the eggs upon her back. There they sink into these holes like cradles, and the holes are then closed.

Soon, from the eggs come the little toads. Though they are not able to wag their tails in the water as other tadpoles do, they go through a similar stage while they are still lodged on their mother's back. There they live till they are fully grown and can begin life on their own account. It is said that there may be from sixty to a hundred eggs, and they may lie three months on the back of the mother. The Surinam is not a beautiful toad; it has very large hind legs and its back looks very rough. It is, none the less, a wonderful creature to have a back which serves as a nursery for so large a family and for so long a time.

## The unfair judge

By Hamdan Al-Haj

THERE LIVED two cats belonging to a family. The two cats jumped happily from place to place in the house. They really enjoyed living with that family and were happy with the men of being together.

One day, while they were playing together, one of them noticed a piece of cheese. While it was looking in the direction of the cheese, the second one noticed it too. They both dashed down to the spot where the piece of cheese lay. One of them was about to pick it up and run away with it, but the friend suspicious of that greedy act of its neighbour was on the alert and did not allow the first one to take the cheese and go away with it. Finally, they agreed to divide the cheese in two equal pieces. The first one decided to do the sharing but the second didn't agree.

While they were arguing, a fox passed by. He asked them what was happening.

They explained the matter to him and he offered to divide the cheese for them. They agreed and the fox in the process, used his cunningness to cheat them.

First of all, he divided the cheese, but one part was bigger than the other. None of them wanted to take the smaller part. To make the two pieces equal the fox ate a fraction of the big part until it became smaller than the second one. Once again, none of the two cats agreed to have the smaller piece.

This process of unequal sharing by the tricky fox and the consequent refusal of each cat to take the smaller piece continued until the fox ate all the cheese.

Out of dissatisfaction, the cats realized their foolishness of accepting a fox as a judge between them. And from that time on, they never allowed to let others to interfere in their own affairs.

## BENJI

by Wright and Camp



## THE OLYMPIANS



## Proverbs

1. It's nice to be important, but it is important to be nice.
2. If you don't understand my silence, you will never understand my words.
3. It isn't important what you say, but it's important what you do.
4. Easy comes, easy goes.

These proverbs were sent by Nareeman Batayneh. Nareeman is in the second secondary class and attends the Zerqa Secondary School.

Thank you Nareeman.

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 2 August, 1984

### CAPRICORN—December 21st to January 19th



A lucky financial break seems to be in store for you some time during this coming week, and you should now be able to afford some extra treats. Where social affairs are concerned, there could be an added sparkle, due to the presence of someone new to your circle. You would be well advised not to throw your hand in if you are unsuccessful at first in a new venture, for the indications are that there will be a second chance in the very near future.

### AQUARIUS—January 20th to February 18th



Some forthright speaking on your part should do much to clear up a misunderstanding with a member of the opposite sex, and result in a closer bond. Your mind will be full of good ideas during this coming week, and a superior at your place of work will be very impressed by your originality. You will find that this week is a favourable one in most directions, so by trying hard, you should be able to achieve most of what you set out to do.

### PISCES—February 19th to March 20th



This is a good week where your working life is concerned, for you will have no worries at all in this direction, and you should be happy where romance is concerned. This will probably be a rather changeable week, and it would be much better for you not to get involved in petty arguments. A rather exciting journey is indicated for you around mid-week, with some very interesting people.

### ARIES—March 21st to April 20th



You will find that there will be a good deal of wisdom in the advice which you may receive from friends during this week, and you would be well advised to listen carefully. Although you may not be feeling at your very best this week, do try to be extra diplomatic, as it is very important for your future. Try not to allow a personal problem to dominate your mind, for, with time, you will find that this will almost solve itself.

### TAURUS—April 21st to May 20th



News which you may have been waiting for, concerning a member of your family, should now arrive during this week, and have a calming effect. A social arrangement may have to be postponed at rather short notice, but you will thoroughly enjoy the substituted entertainment. In your working life, this is a most rewarding week, and you can count on much co-operation from colleagues to make most of your plans work out successfully.

### GEMINI—May 21st to June 20th



You may have been worrying slightly over a rift between you and a dear one, but the indications are that you should come together again during this coming week. You may find yourself having to smooth over a disagreement between two close friends around you at the weekend, but this will be worthwhile. You should be able to clear up a slight domestic bother around mid-week by bringing things right out into the open.

### CANCER—June 21st to July 21st



Avoid interfering in an argument between two of your friends, or you could find yourself rather deeply involved. You could be tempted to make a break with a friend, but before doing so, you would be well advised to give the whole matter very serious consideration. An especially lucky week in the romantic field is indicated for you, due to an introduction to an attractive member of the opposite sex. Domestic affairs may be rather bothersome, but these should be short-lived.

### LEO—July 22nd to August 21st



Some time during this coming week, you may be called upon to fulfill a promise of assistance that you made casually some time ago, and completely forgot about. You should try to steel clear of emotional entanglement, and try to cheer a loved one who has been feeling rather depressed of late. Buying things on impulse will cause you disappointment, so you should be wary on your shopping trips during this week.

### VIRGO—August 22nd to September 21st



A surprise outing at the weekend will be arranged by a romantic partner giving a highlight to your week. In the financial field, things appear to be looking up, and you should be able to settle an obligation during this coming week. A satisfactory solution will come in sight to a slight difficulty in your working life, and you should be able to cope much more easily with most affairs.

### LIBRA—September 22nd to October 22nd



Affairs should run much more smoothly if you give way to a partner rather than being dogmatic in your ideas. You could find yourself temporarily in new surroundings, and on the whole, this should be a week of great variety. A visit to an older person should turn out to be to your advantage, as they may have an extremely pleasing proposition to put to you. Somebody very close to you may be in great need of patience and understanding.

### SCORPIO—October 23rd to November 21st



A minor complication could arise in an arrangement concerning some travel, but a kindly relative should help to overcome this. This is an excellent week for reviving old associations, and friends who you have not even seen for some time should be delighted if you contact them. You may be feeling just a little string up emotionally, so now is the time to have things out, and then you will find that all should be well once again.

### SAGITTARIUS—November 22nd to December 20th



Some of your plans may have to be altered slightly during this week, owing to the unexpected visit of a very dear person. You could find that a friend is trying to interfere with your routine, so you will need to have a lot of patience with them. A relative's good advice may be quite a help to you regarding a friendship that has proved to be rather disappointing. The indications are that you will be feeling very ambitious this week.

Thursday 2 August

Friday 3 August

Saturday 4 August

Birthday Greetings to You. Where your career is concerned, the indications are that this will be a year of opportunity and success, and in the financial field, there will be much improvement. There should be very few worries about income if you have made the most of recent changes.

On the emotional side, there is a good deal ahead of you in this direction. Whatever your age or circumstances, there should be some exciting romantic experiences, but don't be possessive and jealous — allow your loved ones to have their freedom.

The number 9 will be lucky for you during the next two or three months. The year ahead will bring both security and happiness to both young and old. In the social field, a very gay round of activities appears to be in store for you.

Birthday Greetings to You. Where your health is concerned, you should not get over-tired, and do not let your nerves rule you, and there is no reason why you should not be feeling and looking 100 per cent fit.

Personal problems which may have been worrying you quite a bit recently, should be straightened out during the next couple of months. Someone very close to you may arouse your impatience, because of what seems to you, their exaggerated cautiousness, but in the end, you will both come to the same decision.

Where your working life is concerned, your career shows a marked improvement after November, and money matters will definitely be on the upward trend as a result, making all the hard work which you have been putting in, seem well worthwhile.

Birthday Greetings to You. A lot of good luck appears to be in store for you during this coming year, starting with a surprise financial windfall around the October period, and for the next six months, at least, almost all aspects of your life are favoured, particularly where a firm new friendship is concerned.

A close relative may cause you some anxiety during the latter part of the next twelve months, and responsibility could fall on your shoulders at a rather inopportune time.

The hard work which you may have been putting into your career during the last year is going to pay off large dividends during the next few months. By October, you will find yourself in a highly desirable position with a startling improvement in finances.

Your health shows signs of much improvement during the next twelve months.



### Sunday 5 August

Birthday Greetings to You. A child born into your family during the months of December and January will bring a strengthening of family ties, and much happiness, especially to the older members of the family.

For the younger ones amongst you, there is a strong indication of a lasting romance, and for the older ones, a social life that will increase in variety and brightness as the year proceeds.

An opportunity to travel will be in all probability come your way at the beginning of December. As a result, you will meet up with old friends and make several new ones, and enjoy yourself enormously.

Luck in financial affairs will be linked with the numbers 1 and 6. You should be feeling much more settled and secure after November.

Healthwise, there should be no real problems in this direction.

Monday 6 August

Tuesday 7 August

Wednesday 8 August

Birthday Greetings to You. Where your health is concerned, this should be really excellent during this coming year, but do not allow old worries to get you down, and affect your nerves.

Where your social life is concerned, the coming year should be remarkably successful, with many new friendships indicated as your circle widens.

In your personal life, for the eligible ones, marriage is quite likely some time during the coming twelve months. A deep romance is indicated, but care should be taken in the early stages.

Financial affairs should improve quite a lot now. In two months time, your income should be increased, and this will put you on a new path.

Birthday Greetings to You. Travel and romance could be linked for you during the coming twelve months, and it is quite likely that the young and eligible ones amongst you will be engaged or married by their next anniversary.

Family problems may fall on your shoulders, but you will not regret any efforts you make, and the responsibility will be eased around the winter time, when another person will take over.

The money situation should become quite a lot easier, as earnings are quite likely to increase to some extent.

Where social activities are concerned, your life will be very gay for the next two months. You will enjoy making new friendships and one of these is likely to do you an unexpected favour.

Birthday Greetings to You. The twelve months ahead will bring many changes into your life, both personal and public. Your relationship with someone very close to you will now go on a much sounder footing, and for the eligible ones amongst you, will be completed with the sound of wedding bells.

Your financial year could be just a little uneven to begin with, but good times are ahead and by your next anniversary, you will be more secure than ever before.

Family ties may cause some difficulty around November time, but with your diplomatic management, annoying arguments should be avoided. Don't accuse a member of your family of causing trouble without having your facts right.

Careerwise, you could find yourself in a much better position within the next three months, owing to the very kind action of a person in authority.

# PEANUTS

featuring  
"Good ol' Charlie Brown"  
by SCHULZ

REGISTER  
Keys

IT'S FUNNY...JUST LOOKING AT AN AD FOR A HOTEL THAT SHOWS AN EMPTY LOBBY MAKES ME FEEL LONELY

I DON'T WANT TO GROW UP AND LEAVE HOME AND TRAVEL AND LIVE IN HOTELS...

YOU HAVE TO... YOU CAN'T STAY HOME FOREVER!

AND AS SOON AS YOU LEAVE, I GET TO MOVE INTO YOUR ROOM!

HA! BUT YOU'LL HAVE TO LEAVE, TOO! YOU CAN'T STAY HOME FOREVER, EITHER

I CAN'T? WHO SAYS SO?

THAT'S THE WAY IT IS

I DON'T BELIEVE IT!

YOU'LL FIND OUT! EVERYONE HAS TO LEAVE HOME!

TURN THE TV UP LOUD, CRAWL INTO A BEANBAG WITH A BOWL OF ICE CREAM AND DON'T THINK ABOUT IT

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# SNAKE!!

Tales by SOLS

© SALISBURY-1984  
Distributed by NEA, Inc.

NOBODY CARES WHETHER I LIVE OR DIE!!

I CARE!

YOU DO?

WOW!

© SOLS

# FRANK & ERNEST

LOOK, ERNIE, HERE'S THE RESULTS OF THE WONDERLAND OLYMPICS!

A COW WAS FIRST IN THE MOON JUMP...NIMBLE JACK WON THE CANDLESTICK HOP.

THE QUICK BROWN FOX WON THE LAZY DOG LEAP, AND JACK AND JILL TOOK THE TUMBLING EVENT.

NOBODY COULD CATCH THE GINGERBREAD MAN IN RUNNING..

AND A TORTOISE SURPRISED THE HARE IN THE MARATHON.

ANY OTHER UPSETS?

THE YACHTING. AN OWL AND A PUSSYCAT BEAT THREE MEN IN A TUB.

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# GARFIELD

HELLO WHAT HAVE WE HERE?

I THINK I'LL DRAW SOMETHING

HEY, GARFIELD! THIS IS A GREAT DRAWING! DO YOU KNOW WHAT THIS MEANS?!

A CAT WHO CAN DRAW! WE'LL MAKE MILLIONS. YOU'LL BE FAMOUS!

WE'LL TOUR THE WORLD! LIVE OUT OF A SUITCASE! YOU'LL DO THOUSANDS OF DRAWINGS!

SLASH!

WHY DID YOU DO THAT?

SUDDENLY LIFE GOT TOO COMPLICATED

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Jail & Life

